

Report on Scillies accident urges new safety measures

Warning device for helicopters after crash

By Geoff Andrews,
Transport Correspondent

An audible warning device is to be installed on all passenger service helicopters as a result of the Isles of Scilly helicopter crash nearly two years ago.

A Department of Transport report to be published later this week will find that the crash, in which 20 people died, was caused by pilot error in bad visibility. The aircraft, on a flight from Penzance, crashed into the sea when the crew misjudged their height.

An audible device to warn of ground proximity would complement the warning light with which all passenger carrying helicopters are fitted.

The report also suggests that helicopters on this route and on oil rig ferry services should be modified to strengthen seating, which came adrift in the Scillies crash.

It also says that the pilot and co-pilot should wear seatbelts with radio homing devices to assist search and

rescue as well as a survival radio beacon on the aircraft.

In view of the weather conditions at the time — a flat calm and a mist — the report recommends a review of landing approaches to the Isles of Scilly and the minimum weather conditions for flight, a factor which already limits passenger carrying on the route.

Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal MP for the Aberdeen constituency of Gordon, the home of the crashed aircraft's crew, said yesterday that with hindsight, the audible warning appeared to be a very sensible precaution.

"I understand that the Civil Aviation Authority has issued a directive that they should be fitted by August."

"I hope that this will be done as soon as possible and that there will not be an inordinate delay — it was after all nearly two years ago that the crash happened. One would have thought that this device would have been fitted by now."

The helicopter crashed while on a routine flight from Penzance to the airport at St Mary's, hitting the water some times before it turned over and sank.

The pilot, Captain Dominic Lawlor, told the inquest in Penzance that he was not able to see the horizon because of haze, and did not notice the ground warning light in the cockpit.

The two pilots, two local people and two children survived the crash. All the dead, including the parents of the two children, were holidaymakers.



Pilot Dominic Lawlor — survived crash

Molesworth land 'will not be sold to CND'

By David Fairhall,
Defence Correspondent

The Defence Ministry is determined to sell its surplus land at the Molesworth cruise missile site in Cambridgeshire to a farmer, and not to the anti-nuclear campaigners who have offered to buy it.

The Ministry has contacted the owners from whom the land was requisitioned to build an airfield for American bombers during the second world war. They have first option to buy it back. If they do not want it, the Ministry says it will sell it to the nearest neighbouring farmer who will return it to agricultural use.

The Ministry will not knowingly dispose of the land to a member of the anti-nuclear movement, a spokesman said yesterday, or to anyone who might make it available for anti-nuclear protests.

The Ministry did not say how it proposed to vet prospective purchasers, but one neighbouring farmer, Mr Richard Bebb, of Old Weston, said yesterday that local landowners felt that one of them should buy the land to prevent CND acquiring it. He did not think it was a good business proposition. The land was typical of a reclaimed airfield and someone was clearly going to have trouble with anti-nuclear demonstrations.

The planned US nuclear cruise missile base — Britain's second — is scheduled to become operational in 1988. The Ministry wants to consolidate its boundary by buying a small piece of church land on the eastern side of the old airfield and selling three other pieces outside the barbed wire.

Christian CND wants to buy both lots and succeeded in the High Court yesterday in at least delaying the sale of the 1.6 acres owned by the diocese of Peterborough.

Injunction proceedings brought on Christian CND's behalf by the Reverend Robin Anstey, the vicar of Gtretton and Rockingham, sought to require the Church of England to sell to the highest bidder, apparently Christian CND. The group claims to have offered "700 more than the Ministry of Defence."

Alan Travis adds: The cost of policing the eviction of peace protesters at Molesworth in February amounted to £380,000, the Home Office said last night.

Cambridgeshire County Council had appealed to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, for help to meet the bill and the Home Office confirmed last night that a payment is to be made to meet part of the cost.

OBITUARY

Drama chief

ANDREW Osborn, who was head of drama series at the BBC for nearly 10 years, has died aged 72.

In the 1960s, his best known work was *Maigret* and *Dr Finlay's Casebook*. His later work included *The Expert*, *Walk with Destiny*, and *When the Boat Comes In*.

Joseph firm on eve of teachers' big strike

By Penny Chorlton

On the eve of a three-day selective strike by the National Union of Teachers which will affect 325,000 children, the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, refused to come up with any more cash to settle the pay dispute.

In an unending letter, Sir Keith told the NUT that arbitration would not result in additional resources being made available to education authorities.

The letter prompted a bitter response from Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the NUT, who said: "His letter vindicates the attitude of the NUT in refusing to agree a reference to arbitration. It would be foolish for teachers to submit their claim to arbitration again in the knowledge that their employers would argue their inability to pay."

He pointed out that, threatened with rate-capping, local education authorities were in no position to spend more than the Government's recommended limits. He called on the NUT to withdraw their proposal for arbitration.

Mr McAvoy urged the employers to call for a meeting of the Burnham committee to discuss pay. "At that meeting they should put forward, as employers, the value they place on the teachers' job, and then join in any campaign with us for the Government to release the necessary funds," he said.

Today employers are to meet the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to see if they can offer any advice on settling the dispute. The teachers' union will meet Aca on Thursday.

The talks will take place against a background of widespread disruption in schools, led by the NUT and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Today 7,000 teachers in 494 schools in England and Wales will stay away in support of the NUT's call for a three-day official strike, while other schools will be disrupted by selective strikes in 18 different education authorities. In Scotland 16,000 teachers are on strike.

Teachers in Doncaster, Yorkshire, have become the first in the country to have their pay docketed for refusing to cater for absent colleagues. The docketing, which works out at something under £3 an hour, was discovered yesterday when the education authority issued its mid-month pay slips.

The NUT said it was surprised that Doncaster had been the first to take action against teachers, but Mr Nigel De Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the NAS/UNW said he was not surprised as his members had had their pay docketed earlier this year when they took part in selective no-cover action in response to a reduction of teachers' numbers in the area.

Solihull yesterday became the second education authority to be issued with legal proceedings because of its intention to dock teachers' pay. The NUT had given Solihull until noon yesterday to change its mind, but the Midlands authority stuck to its resolve to penalise teachers who take part in the industrial action.

The NUT warned yesterday that other education authorities which carried out similar threats would be taken to court, and a spokesman for the union said that Wigan, Greater Manchester, was the latest to start docking pay.

Newcastle upon Tyne was the first education authority to impose financial penalties on teachers, and the NUT has sent warnings to 10 other authorities: Bedford, Berkshire, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, Hereford and Worcester, Humberside, Kent, Merion, Oxfordshire, Rotherham, and Wigan.

An announcement is expected today on the decision reached by the council of the Educational Institute for Scotland on whether to take up strike action or return to the Scottish joint negotiating committee, which it has been boycotting.

Scottish Secretary George Younger's ideas for protecting pupils sitting examinations from the effects of the strike are known to have outraged many teachers.

Membership of the anti-strike Professional Association of Teachers is rising by about 500 a week during the current teachers' strike action, the High Court in London was told yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr Dennis Henry, QC, representing PAT in a case in which the National Union of Teachers is accused of unlawfully excluding PAT from salary and other working parties on the Burnham Committee. PAT, which has one representative on Burnham, compared with the NUT's 16, is seeking a declaration that its general secretary, Mr Peter Dawson, is entitled to be appointed to any sub-committee or working party of the organisation.

Mr Henry told the court that discrimination against PAT had become more significant during recent actions by the teachers.

In July 1984 PAT's membership stood at 26,500; it now stands at 30,840.

Although PAT had been active since its formation in 1981, its efforts to improve teachers' pay had been handicapped by the actions and inactions of other teachers' unions, particularly the NUT who effectively controlled the teachers' panel on the collective bargaining organisation.

The NUT was deliberately preventing PAT from playing its part on Burnham that Parliament had said that it was for the Education Secretary to decide who played a part on Burnham, but the NUT was saying that it was up to them who represented teachers.

The hearing was adjourned.

Jenkin signs the bill for GLC pet projects

By John Carvel, local government correspondent

MR PATRICK Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, has given the go-ahead for the GLC to provide grants for more than 400 voluntary bodies, including Gay Legal Advice, Irish Women in Islington, the Rastafarian Society and Brent Friends of the Earth.

Ministers are still reluctant to such projects as evidence of the GLC's "loony left" behaviour but Mr Jenkin has decided not to block any GLC grant for the coming financial year which uses more than £15,000 of section 137 money which allows a council to spend the product of a 2p rate in the general interests of its area.

Section 137 has been criticised by Tory MPs as a charter for funding dissident and heterodox organisations. The GLC has been complaining for the last two months that

Mr Jenkin was using his power of veto over its section 137 grants to delay consent while asking for further information.

One of the organisations whose grants have now been cleared by the Department of the Environment was allocated to by Mr Jenkin in the rate-capping debate in the Commons on February 25.

He then attempted to ridicule Islington council because "it has even employed two people to stamp out Irish jokes." Mr Jenkin has now given sanction to GLC grants to the Irish in Islington project, whose media research work covers anti-Irish humour.

Other bodies which will benefit from Mr Jenkin's decision include: Black Information Centre, Chile Democratic GB, Black Women's Centre, Hillingdon Trade Union Resource Centre, the Abyssinian Society

and the London Gay Campaign group.

Mr Jenkin has not yet made his decision about grants over £5,000. Some of these might be considered by Conservatives to cover politically or socially suspect bodies although others relate to mainstream organisations such as the Family Welfare Association and London Voluntary Service Council.

A Department of the Environment spokesman said the purpose of Mr Jenkin's power of veto over grants was to maintain some control over the overall level of funding and that it had never been the intention to discriminate between projects.

Once information had been given to the department about the categories that the GLC was spending money on, the projects had been allowed to go ahead. "This is not a centralising measure," he said.

The advisory service said that would be entrants from the new Commonwealth faced police-style interrogation and an inquisitorial attitude from officials, the advisory service said.

Even British residents sponsors of temporary visitors to this country faced long and detailed examinations before their relatives could be admitted.

Mrs Sheila Stevens told the sub-committee that in 13 years as the UKIAS senior counsellor at Heathrow airport she had never known this happen to whites.

In interviews, officials often based refusals to enter the country on replies to leading and tricky questions. According to its evidence, the service "has seen many genuine arrangements to marry, and indeed many marriages, in tatters as a result of this situation."

Worst off were men seeking entry to join their wives or families. The faces great difficulty, humiliation, and embarrassment. Questioning can frequently cover the most personal aspects of their marital lives. It should not be necessary for married couples to have their relationship examined in this way before decisions are made, the service claims.

It was also concerned at long delays in interviewing wives and children along with "inquisitorial methods of questioning at interviews, scant regard for documentation, and an extremely unsatisfactory method of reporting on interviews."

It added: "Most applications are assumed to be bogus. Too strong an emphasis is placed on detection of 'fraud', and too little concern is shown to people who are extremely disadvantaged in their struggle to prove their entitlement to entry."

Further criticisms were also made of the interpreting service provided at ports of entry. Applicants were at the mercy of interpreters, but often there were none available who spoke the relevant language.

The UKIAS said that in general there were "many cases of insensitive by officials. There should be greater care in selecting officers, and those with racial prejudice should be weeded out."

The service also criticised the appeals system, which it said, had been designed to run on the cheap. As a result there were many cases of immigrants being detained for days or weeks, often without information about their positions.

In some cases people had been detained for several nights at the Queen's Building, Heathrow, in cells which did not meet minimum standards for police detention. There was no natural light and air did not circulate properly.

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Entrants to UK 'quizzed in police fashion'

By David Rose

The government-funded UK Immigration Advisory Service yesterday launched the second wide-ranging attack in a month on the Home Office Immigration Department.

The comments, which were in written and oral evidence to the Commons sub-committee on race relations and immigration, followed last month's criticisms by the Commission for Racial Equality.

The advisory service said that would be entrants from the new Commonwealth faced police-style interrogation and an inquisitorial attitude from officials, the advisory service said.

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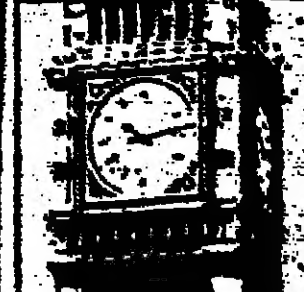
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David McKie

MPs like strangers in this gallery

RICHARD Needham, the ultra-right Tory MP for North Wiltshire, who is entitled to call himself Earl of Kilmoray but doesn't want to go to school at Eton where the King of Nepal has his base.

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ON GUARD: President Nyerere of Tanzania is greeted by Coldstream Guards at the Foreign Office in London yesterday, on the first full day of a state visit. The President meets Mrs Thatcher and the Queen during his five-day stay. Picture by E. Hamilton West

Waldegrave misses discussion with European greens

Minister 'snubs' acid rain protest

By Paul Brown

The Government was accused of snubbing the European green movement yesterday when a junior environment minister failed to meet a delegation from six countries.

The European Environment Bureau, which claims 10 million members, wanted to talk to Mr William Waldegrave about Britain's refusal to cut car exhaust and power station emissions which they say are destroying forests and fresh water fisheries.

Mr Waldegrave wrote a letter saying that he had been

called to a key meeting with senior colleagues. Instead, delegates met the department's chief scientific adviser, Dr Martin Holdgate, who was unable to answer political questions.

Mr Chris Rose, Friends of the Earth's countryside campaigner said: "Relegating this meeting to one with officials must be seen as a calculated snub."

A department spokesman said that Mr Waldegrave had been called to a meeting about local government matters. It was not a snub.

The bureau wants Britain to stop dragging its heels on acid

rain, which it claims is delaying European Community action. Some countries are close to boycotting British goods to try to force the issue, it was claimed.

Britain is blocking controls on exhaust emission and refusing to reduce sulphur dioxide releases from power stations. The bureau says Britain refuses to come up with constructive alternatives to those proposed by the European Commission.

"This obliges us to construe the British Government's attitude in the worst possible light."

Britain is expected to block

any moves on acid rain control at the EEC council of environment ministers' meeting tomorrow. Mr Waldegrave will represent the Government.

Mr Christer Agren, from Sweden, said 80 per cent of his country's acid rain came from elsewhere, the largest proportion from Britain. The British Government was trying to protect industries like the steel industry by delaying controls. He could see a boycott of British products as retribution.

Mr Gerrit Voncken, of the Netherlands, said that forests could be gone in 10 years if there was no action.

Police want child minders to be vetted

By Martin Wainwright

Pressure is growing among police officers for stricter measures to prevent people convicted of sex offences against children from taking jobs which bring them into contact with children. Rank and file police will be asked at their annual conference in May to approve the extension of criminal record vetting to all child care workers, including

Payne. It emerged after the trial that Evans had worked as a volunteer babysitter for charities which did not know of his criminal convictions for child molesting.

"There is no need for past offenders to be employed in these posts and I believe that a lot more could be done to prevent it," said Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation. The federation's annual conference is expected to back a resolution from the West Midlands branch calling for compulsory vetting.

The Home Office is studying the practicalities of such a move, following a request from

the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, after the Evans trial. At the moment the law forbids the police from revealing details of the criminal records of people kept except in specific cases.

Records of violent, indecent, dishonest and drink/drug crimes are automatically available to prospective employers of teachers, medical staff, lawyers and civil servants. The Post Office, British Telecom, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Atomic Energy Authority are the only other employers legally entitled to access when people apply for jobs.

A Home Office spokeswoman

said that any extension of the vetting to child care workers, including volunteers, would have to be thought out very carefully because of the claims of privacy and civil liberties. It would not be desirable to penalise someone for a minor offence committed many years ago and never repeated.

Ms Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said that Parliament should decide the guidelines for any extension of the vetting, which should be confined to relevant offences. If a candidate was rejected because of a criminal record he or she must be told why and have the right of appeal.

Easier route sought to European court

From Malcolm Dean in Vienna

Proposals that give individuals more direct access to the European Court of Human Rights will be outlined today to European justice ministers meeting in Vienna.

The proposals have been drawn up by the Swiss Government for the first justice ministers' meeting of the Council of Europe since the European Convention on Human Rights was drafted 35 years ago.

The proposals include allowing individuals direct access to the court; introducing preventive measures such as a five-member team which could make unannounced visits to members states to inspect prisons, police stations and mental hospitals; and reducing to the minimum the intervention of the council's committee of ministers.

The Swiss have looked in detail at the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights and set out proposals which would provide a framework for the next 30 years.

Support for the Swiss proposals was expressed yesterday at a two-day conference of 30 non-government organisations working in the field of human rights, arranged to precede the ministerial meeting. Mr Marceline Ojeda, the new secretary-general of the council, also indicated at a press conference yesterday that he wants to see more emerge from the meeting than an agreement to permit the commission to split into two chambers to reduce the delays.

The dual chamber proposal is set out in a new protocol to the convention, and is as far as Britain will move at present. Britain is opposing the more radical reforms.

The Swiss report adds other reforms to the dual chamber proposal but suggests that not even this package would be enough. It would include the abolition of commission hearings in cases where it was clear that there would be a referral to the court and the lengthening of the European commissioners' working year from 24 weeks to 32.

The reason the present system allows cases to be referred to the committee is that at the time the European Convention was being ratified there were serious doubts about how many states would accept the jurisdiction of the European court.

Now all but two of the 21-member council — Malta and Turkey — accept the court's jurisdiction. Any future referrals to the committee are seen by the Swiss as an anomaly in a procedure which is meant to be judicial.

The Swiss say that such reform would lead naturally to a full-time European Court, which could be created by merging the commission, which at present acts as a filter, investigator, and conciliator of cases, with the court.

In a separate report due to be debated today, the Austrians call for a European human rights commissioner. This idea was less popular with the human rights organisations here because the report is unclear about the role of such a commissioner.

There was widespread support among the human rights groups for more resources for the European Commission, which accounts for only 4 per cent of the Council of Europe's annual budget of £30 million, yet deals with about 3,000 petitions every year.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Solicitor on Secrets Act charges

A SOLICITOR is to be tried in Leeds Crown Court next month under the Official Secrets Act.

Malcolm David Middleweek, aged 45, of Hale, Cheshire, faces two charges under the act. His case has been listed for April 24. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Shot man on £10,000 bail

A MAN shot by police during a hold-up was released on £10,000 bail yesterday at a Crown Court hearing.

John Atkinson, aged 20, of Edmonton, north London, was wounded in the chest when police ambushed men at a freezer centre in Islington, on March 2. Paul Gray, 20, of Islington, and Delroy Rowe, 24, of Edmonton, who is also accused of possessing a Colt revolver, were both remanded in custody for a week charged with conspiring to rob.

Academy's day for Ethiopia

THE Royal Academy is to donate a day's takings from its highly-successful exhibition of paintings by Marc Chagall to famine victims in Ethiopia.

Drivers lose rail test case

Four train drivers who suffered depression and shock after accidents on the line were not entitled to money from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, the High Court held yesterday.

Their mental injuries were not attributable to crimes of violence, three judges decided in a test case.

Lord Justice Watkins said it was highly unsatisfactory that there was no definition of what constituted a crime of violence for the purposes of the criminal injuries compensation scheme.

The court hoped that those responsible for drafting legislation would consider "at least a broad and comprehensible statement of the policy to be followed in compensating such victims."

In 1981 more than 420 people were killed on railway lines and a number were injured. Many drivers, although blameless, had become mentally ill or depressed.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Nolan, said that the central question in each case was whether the injuries suffered were attributable to a crime of violence.

A trespasser who committed suicide on the railway might well be in breach of a duty of care to the driver and passengers on the train. His action might result in the driver suffering from depression and in passengers being injured.

But it surely would be a startling result that the trespasser could properly be said to have committed a crime of violence, the judge said.

The much-backed claims are now expected to go to the Court of Appeal.

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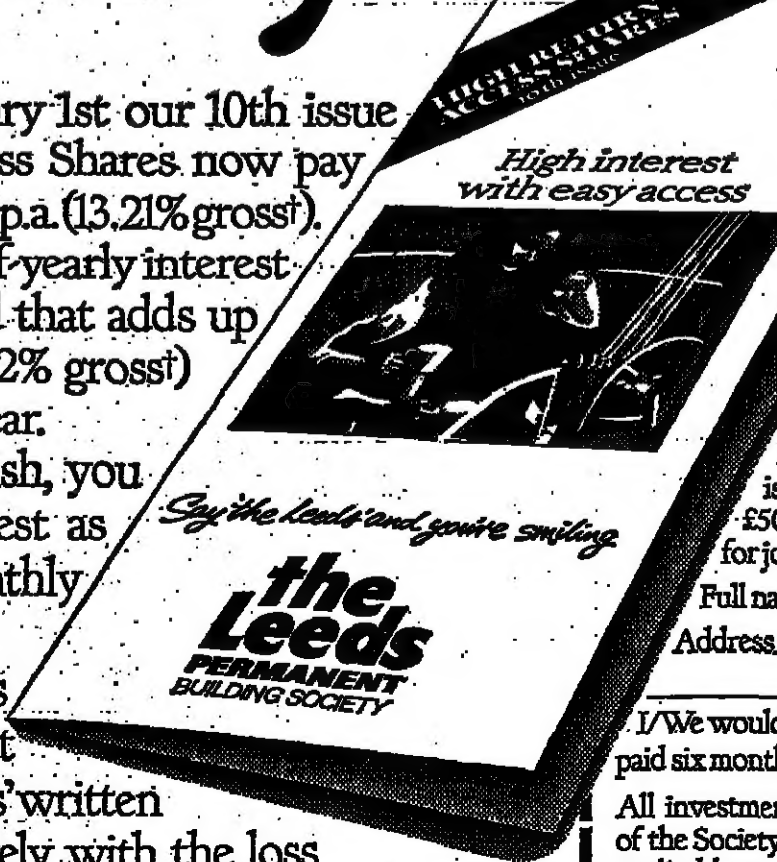
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the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Bomb 'protest' at royal visit

A Welsh extremist planted a bomb at an army recruiting office in Pontypridd, Mid-Glamorgan, days before the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town, Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Gareth Westcott, aged 28, was opposed to the tour and the publicity it was likely to receive, said Mr Gareth Williams, prosecuting.

The home-made firebomb, planted in October 1981, consisted of two explosive detonators linked by a timing clock to a gallon can of petrol. It was defused by army bomb squad experts after Westcott telephoned a warning to the Samaritans, said Mr Williams.

The following day, a letter to a local newspaper in Cardiff warned: "The Workers Army for a Welsh Republic has started its campaign for a free socialist Wales."

"We will attack all aspects of English economic and political rule including the recruitment of unemployed Welsh youths to carry out English repression in the north of Ireland and elsewhere."

Mr Williams told the jury that Westcott was a member of the self-styled Workers Army for a Welsh Republic.

Westcott, a former attendant at the Welsh Folk Museum in St Fagans, near Cardiff, pleaded not guilty to committing an act with intent to cause an explosion.

The court heard that after Westcott was arrested, detectives who searched his flat in Wyndham Crescent, Canton, Cardiff, found newspaper cuttings of other bomb attacks by Welsh extremists.

Mr Williams said Westcott denied being responsible for those bombs, but admitted planting the device at the Pontypridd recruiting office.

The hearing, which is being translated from English into Welsh, is expected to last about a fortnight.

Rent-a-GP idea denounced by family doctors' chief

BMA denounces voucher plan as immoral

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

The scheme to issue patients with vouchers to pay for treatment was condemned as immoral yesterday by Dr Michael Wilson, the head of the British Medical Association's family doctor committee.

Under the plan, now being evaluated by officials at the Department of Health and disclosed in the Guardian yesterday, everyone would use vouchers to pay the GP of their choice for a year's comprehensive health care. The GP would provide primary care and buy in hospital care from the State or the private sector, whichever offered the best terms.

The complex systems of capitation payments, item of service fees, and expenses, by which GPs are now paid would vanish. The GP's income would depend on how many patients he/she could attract. Profit for the GP would depend on ability to control costs.

Dr Wilson, a York GP, said: "This would mean that if I avoided sending a patient to hospital, perhaps by neglect, I would be better off. If I put up the shutters to the elderly or chronically sick, I would be better off. That is immoral."

The voucher scheme was first proposed some 20 years ago by the rightwing Institute of Economic Affairs. It also featured in the report of a BMA working party on health service finance in the sixties — working party members included Sir Geoffrey Howe and

the political economist Mr Arthur Seldon.

It reemerged after a fact-finding visit to the United States last summer by the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, and his chief medical officer, Dr Donald Acheson.

Department of Health officials were later asked to evaluate the scheme for possible inclusion in the Government's green paper on the family doctor service, due out this summer.

It would involve group practices reforming themselves into US-style health maintenance organisations (HMOs) contracting to provide comprehensive care for their patients. Mr Clarke was impressed, it is understood, by the way in which HMOs have controlled hospital bills, thus curbing spiralling health costs. There are now 325 HMOs in the US, with some 15 million members.

The attraction is that the voucher-HMO system would meet the Government's two basic aims. It would cut the costs of the family practitioner service by abolishing service payments and making doctors responsible for the costs of the treatment they were providing, and it would oblige GPs to compete for patients thus, in theory, improving services.

Some doctors will argue that it would destroy the service's basic principle of free access to treatment regardless of income.

Dr Wilson said: "This would mean a two-tier health system. Our patients value the health service, and we will not go along this road."

Poachers gaoled for fish slaughter

THREE poachers who killed hundreds of fish when they polluted a Welsh salmon river were gaoled for 12 months yesterday.

The men put 1lb of sodium cyanide in the River Dwyryd near Dolgellau, mid-Wales, one of the most valuable stretches of salmon river in the British Isles. Bolton Crown Court was told.

The chemical suffocated the fish by removing oxygen from the water, but still left them edible, the court heard.

Passing sentence, Judge Ralph Wood said the men had carried out a "great slaughter of fish."

The sentences were welcomed by the Welsh Water Authority, which said the men were the first to be caught red-handed after a number of incidents in which Welsh rivers had been polluted by poison.

Eric Rogers, aged 35, a coal merchant of Silver Birch Grove, Swinton, Manchester, Edward Lewis, aged 30, a labourer of Manley Avenue, Clifton, Manchester, and Peter Phillips, aged 30, a night-shift doorman of Lowfield Crescent, Clifton, pleaded guilty on Friday to using poison with intent to take or destroy fish.

Rogers and Phillips also pleaded guilty to dishonestly receiving 60lb of sodium cyanide for which they were given concurrent 12-month sentences.

Rogers, who is serving an eight-month sentence for related offences, had eight months of his sentence suspended.

The court had heard the men were arrested at night last August near the river at Machynlleth, Gwynedd, by water bailiffs who had been keeping a watch on the river since June.

The men had caught 278 sea trout, but bailiffs found another 1500 good-sized fish dead in the water, along with hundreds of other fish too small to count.

A mile-long stretch of the river was ruined by the poison and would cost thousands of pounds to re-stock, the court was told.

The men were carrying away 51 fish in each sack when they were caught. In at least one other fish-hungry spot had been circled.

The judge told the three men: "I am not dealing with you on the basis you may have committed similar offences in the past, at least I am bound to say that circumstances tell me you must have been very un-

lucky men to have been caught the first time out."

He said he could not accept that the men had taken the fish to stock their family larders. It was perfectly clear they were being taken for sale.

The Welsh Water Authority afterwards described the sentences as a valuable deterrent to commercial poachers. Mr David Roberts, solicitor for the authority's northern division, said: "Clearly the authority comes this sort of penalty because it was seen as the most serious organised poaching incident brought before a crown court in the British Isles for some years."

NEWS IN BRIEF

£340,000 for brain damage girl

A FIVE-year-old girl who was severely brain damaged at birth was awarded £340,000 agreed damages at the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Alan Townsend, aged 40, a piano maker, and his 50-year-old wife Anne, a legal secretary of Sherry Rise, Chelmsford, Essex, had sacrificed their careers and time to caring for their daughter, Susan, the court heard.

Mrs Margaret Puxon, QC, for Susan, said that when Mrs Townsend was in labour no record of the foetal heart was kept. It was "significantly slow" when it was taken. "This damage to the child could have been prevented if there had been a proper diagnosis an hour or half an hour before it was done."

Susan could not walk or sit properly. Her intellectual development would never go beyond the age of four.

Damages were awarded against Mid-Essex health authority, which is responsible for St John's Hospital, Chelmsford, where she was born. The authority did not admit liability.

Pay ballot for bank staff

THE BANKING, Insurance and Finance Union is to use its members in the English clearing banks to reject the employers' 5.5 per cent pay offer.

If members endorse the recommendation in a ballot which is to be completed on April 4, the union's clearing bank committee will seek authority for a further vote on industrial action, writes John Ardill.

Dog offence costs skinner £750

A DANISH trawler skipper, Leif Kristensen, was fined £750 for breaking Britain's anti-rabies laws, after his alien guard-dog roamed the deck while he and his crew left the boat to buy fish and chips. Mr Kristensen, aged 49, pleaded guilty at Torbay magistrates' court yesterday to failing to keep the dog securely confined on the boat in Brixham harbour at the weekend.

Mr Dan Duncan, defending, said that "two young lads got onto the boat to play, heard the dog barking, and let it out."

Sailor swept into Arctic waters

A BRITISH sailor has survived after being swept overboard into the freezing Arctic waters. Kevin Brown, aged 25, from Farnborough, near Plymouth, was washed overboard off northern Norway when two freak waves hit the frigate, Jupiter, while she was taking on stores. A Sea King helicopter managed to pluck him from the water.

Contempt fine for shoe shop boss

TOMMY Ball, a cut-price shoe entrepreneur, was fined £3,000 for contempt of court at Liverpool yesterday. He admitted being in breach of an undertaking he made in the High Court last June, not to open his three shops in Blackburn on Sundays.

Mr Ball told the court that he had been led to believe by the borough council's chief executive that a ban on Sunday trading in the area would be lifted.

Design for Leeds theatre chosen

THE WINNER of an architectural competition to design a new theatre for the Leeds Playhouse company is the Appleton partnership, a small practice based in Edinburgh. The winning design was chosen from 129 entries submitted for the competition.

Former Times chief gets hospital job

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Mr Duke Hussey, the former chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers, has been appointed chairman of Royal Marsden hospital authority, London.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, is trying to encourage more businessmen with wide experience of industry to run the National Health Service.

Mr Hussey, aged 61, retired in 1980 but is still a director of Times Newspapers, the MK electrical group and the Colo-

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EDUCATION GUARDIAN

POLYTECHNICS

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Technology

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING
PRINCIPAL LECTURERS (2 posts) ref AA/786
LECTURERS II or SENIOR LECTURERS (4 posts) ref AA/187

The above posts are part of a continued expansion programme arising from the designation of the Polytechnic as a Regional Centre for Information Technology.

Applicants should have a first degree in Computer Science or a related discipline, for posts as Principal Lecturer level, applicants should have an established personal reputation and be able to demonstrate the ability to lead significant academic activities including for example, new course development, research related projects or business/industrial initiatives.

SCHOOL OF CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEYING

LECTURERS II or SENIOR LECTURERS in Quantity Surveying (2 posts) ref AA/788

The School is currently developing its activities to include degree courses in both full and part-time modes of study, mainly those with the involvement in the organisation and development of a newly proposed part-time degree in quantity surveying. Preliminary enquiries may be made to the Academic Head of School, Mr R. Roberts on Preston 22141 and 21405.

Salary scales: Principal Lecturer, £15,000 to £14,500 (bar) to £16,467 (bar) to £17,725 (bar) to £18,000 (bar) to £19,000 (bar) to £20,000 (bar) to £21,000 (bar) to £22,000 (bar) to £23,000 (bar) to £24,000 (bar) to £25,000 (bar) to £26,000 (bar) to £27,000 (bar) to £28,000 (bar) to £29,000 (bar) to £30,000 (bar) to £31,000 (bar) to £32,000 (bar) to £33,000 (bar) to £34,000 (bar) to £35,000 (bar) to £36,000 (bar) to £37,000 (bar) to £38,000 (bar) to £39,000 (bar) to £40,000 (bar) to £41,000 (bar) to £42,000 (bar) to £43,000 (bar) to £44,000 (bar) to £45,000 (bar) to £46,000 (bar) to £47,000 (bar) to £48,000 (bar) to £49,000 (bar) to £50,000 (bar) to £51,000 (bar) to £52,000 (bar) to £53,000 (bar) to £54,000 (bar) to £55,000 (bar) to £56,000 (bar) to £57,000 (bar) to £58,000 (bar) to £59,000 (bar) to £60,000 (bar) to £61,000 (bar) to £62,000 (bar) to £63,000 (bar) to £64,000 (bar) to £65,000 (bar) to £66,000 (bar) to £67,000 (bar) to £68,000 (bar) to £69,000 (bar) to £70,000 (bar) to 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AUSTIN ROVER



The new Rover 216 range. You'll love every second of it.

The new Rover 216 range. Completing the 7 model Rover 200 Series—from the 213 at £5,998, to the sporty new 216 Vitesse at £7,899. The four new models enjoy the powerful, British L6 'S' series engine, with fuel injection on the Vanden Plas and Vitesse models. The programmed ignition and electronic fuel control system across the 216 range combine to produce sparkling performance with exceptional fuel economy. (The 102mph S and SE* both boast a superb 55.8mpg at 56mph.)†

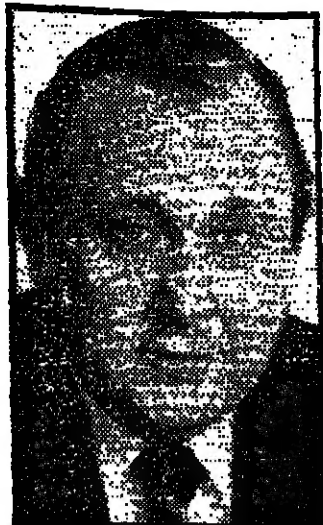
All four 216 models and the 213 range now enjoy the improved suspension that makes the handling so precise, the ride so smooth. Handling and agility that are particularly appreciated when driving the high performance 216 Vitesse. Spoilers, front and rear, help it take you from 0–60 mph in only 9.2 seconds. And reach a top speed of 112 mph* Performance that deserves, and gets, a rear anti-roll bar, ventilated front disc brakes and alloy wheels.

In the Vanden Plas EFI, speed and comfort are also of the essence. The Vanden Plas badge promises luxury and refinement that is complemented by the smooth, controlled performance of the fuel-injected engine.

The high performance four model Rover 216 range—S, SE, Vitesse and Vanden Plas EFI. Whichever one you choose, you'll love every second of it.

ROVER
200 SERIES
From Austin Rover

Car shown is the Rover 216 Vitesse. Prices correct at time of going to press, excl. number plates and delivery. †D.O.T. figs: Rover 216 S/SE: Simulated Urban Cycle 32.0mpg (8.8L/100Km), Constant 56mph, 55.8mpg (5.1L/100Km), Constant 75mph, 41.3mpg (6.7L/100Km). *Manufacturer's data. Auto option on 216 V2 EFI and 213S.



Mr Genscher: Appeal for European voice

Genscher joins critics of Star Wars

From Anna Tomford in Bonn

The Foreign Minister, Mr Genscher, yesterday warned NATO against abandoning the strategy of flexible response and against splitting the strategic unity of the Alliance, in criticism of the US Star Wars project.

The minister resorted to the rare method of outlining his views on the present state of East-West relations in a signed article distributed by the Foreign Ministry. But his reservations on the Strategic Defence Initiative were not as strong as those expressed last week by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

In the statement, Mr Genscher appealed strongly for

a European voice in the new round of East-West negotiations. Arguing that flexible response had up to now prevented war, he said: "Nothing, but nothing, must be done to jeopardise this high moral goal. Every new development must therefore be judged, above all, by whether it brings us nearer to the aim of preventing war."

Experts said that Mr Genscher's warning that only the existing defence strategy had protected Europe from the conventional superiority of the Soviet Union reflected Bonn's uncertainty about US pledges that SDI would shield both America and its European allies.

Mr Genscher's essay, while

warning against a hasty change in NATO strategy, also backed the position outlined by Chancellor Kohl last month, that strategic instability in the Alliance must be avoided and that Europe must not be cut off from the technological innovation SDI would bring.

However, officials said that the timing of Mr Genscher's article, before a confidential inter-ministerial report on West German support for SDI, also suggested that there were some differences on the issue between the conservatives and the liberals in the Government alliance.

He had placed much less emphasis on the "technological benefits" to be derived from SDI research than leading

members of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats, officials said. They added that, up to now, Bonn had not received a concrete offer of participation.

The official added that Mr Genscher was worried that possible Soviet concessions in Geneva on medium-range missiles could be rejected due to America's desire to see through the strategic initiative.

Officials said that the confidential report, drawn up by the defence, foreign and research ministries, although revealing some differences, was not a full-scale study of waiving immediate political considerations and seeking West German participation in SDI research as soon as possible.

The majority opinion was that any reluctance now could exclude Bonn from SDI research and technological advances.

However, Mr Genscher's ministry had argued in favour of further clarification of the project by the US before deciding on a final position.

Others on the committee had taken the view that any hesitation would be a waste of time, since the US was determined to go ahead with the project regardless of European reservations. They also expressed doubt that Washington would agree to a full exchange of research data as a condition for participation, something that Chancellor Kohl has insisted on.

Decision week for future of MX

From Alex Brummer in Washington

AFTER AN intense lobbying effort by President Reagan, Congress will take a series of crucial votes during the coming week which will determine the future of the 10-warhead MX intercontinental missile, or "Peacekeeper."

Mr Reagan insists that to abandon or scale back production of the missile would be a blow to the American arms reduction team in Geneva.

The first test of the missile's support on Capitol Hill will come in the conservative Senate Armed Services Committee, which is headed by Senator Barry Goldwater. The veteran senator from Arizona has yet to show his hand, but could influence the way 16 senators still to decide their position.

President Reagan and the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, are asking

Election confirms rightwing strength

From Campbell Page in Paris

Two-round local elections on March 10 and 17 confirmed the strength of the Opposition, which secured 10 departmental assemblies previously in the hands of the left.

These victories also transferred power to the right in three regions, Aquitaine, Picardy, and Poitou-Charentes. Out of 95 metropolitan departments, 69 are now controlled by the right, while 26 remain in the possession of the left.

The Socialists were, however, pleased to contain their losses on this score, a slight revival in their vote in the second round. Mr Lionel Jospin, the party secretary, said that there had been a better turnout by left-

wing voters and proper cooperation between leftwing parties in the second round. He also stressed the fact that the Socialist vote was running in the elections had been successful — an apparent sign of approval of the Government's policy.

Judgment of Paris, page 21

Mr Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right National Front, which won nearly 8 per cent of the vote in the first round but had only one candidate elected in Marseille on Sunday, criticised the parties of the conventional right, the RPR and UDF, for failing to cooperate with him and thus allowing the left to escape a more substantial defeat.

The RPR, UDF, and allied candidates won 49 per cent of the vote compared with the left's 41 per cent in the first round. When half of the national electorate was called to the polls, that result has important implications for next year's National Assembly elections and has focused attention on Socialist plans to introduce some form of proportional representation then.

The rightwing newspaper, Le Figaro, said yesterday that President Francois Mitterrand's hopes of constructing a new centre in French politics had crumbled. The elections prove that the citizens have made their choice between liberalism and collectivism.

On the left, Le Matin urged President Mitterrand to amend the present system of voting.

Spanish in fight for fish rights

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Foreign ministers of the EEC continued yesterday to skirt warily around the thorny issue of membership terms for Spain and Portugal.

The second day of their accession talks, like the first on Sunday, was devoted to an apparently endless series of bilateral meetings with one another and with the Spanish and Portuguese ministers. The latter are waiting more or less patiently to learn precisely what kind of subscription the Community intends to charge if they join, as planned, on January 1 next year.

Yesterday evening, 30 hours after they gathered in Brussels, the ministers finally got together in plenary session. Still at the top of their list of problems is that of access to Community waters for the large Spanish fishing fleet.

The bilateral contacts yesterday included a sharp exchange between the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Fernando Moran, and the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr Jim O'Keefe, over the rights in the so-called Irish Box.

This is a swathe of ocean all round Ireland where fishing is at present restricted to Community nations. An inner band up to 12 miles from the coast is reserved to Irish vessels, with limited access to British, French, and Dutch fishermen.

Spain is guarded by a proposal that even after accession its fleet will be excluded from the box. Mr Moran told the Irish minister yesterday that the Irish attitude amounted to "an unfriendly act" — which in diplomatic terms is extremely strong language.

Last night, as the session neared the halfway stage, it was far from clear whether ministers truly intended to stick on to substantive negotiations. Officials were gloomily preparing for two more days of grueling technical discussions, with the possibility of at least one all-night session.

Cocaine haul
US authorities in San Diego said yesterday that they had arrested ringleaders in a cocaine smuggling operation believed to be responsible for 30 per cent to 25 per cent of all cocaine entering the US each year. — AP.

Record stamp
A RARE 19th century German stamp printed on the wrong colour paper has been sold in an auction in Wiesbaden for 2.3 million marks (\$882,250) to an anonymous US collector.

Envoy missing
A SOVIET diplomat, Mr Igor Gezha, has been missing since he went jogging in a New Delhi park on Sunday morning. Indian police said yesterday that they had no evidence of foul play. — AP.

Gorbachev starts where Andropov left off

Pravda calls all good men to aid of party

CRITICISM of senior Communist Party officials by the rank and file, so long discouraged in the Soviet Union, is now being exhorted by Pravda follow-

ing the accession of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to the top party post. If local party leaders do not listen to the critics, the paper says, strict measures should be taken.

From Martin Walker in Moscow

In the first statement on internal Communist Party policy since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General-Secretary last week, rank and file party members, and even non-members of the party have been encouraged to criticise senior party officials.

The statement, which appeared on a front page editorial in Pravda yesterday, said: "We must arrange things so that all local leaders are controlled from the rank and file below, as well as from above. If the local party leaders do not listen to the criticism, strict measures will be needed."

"When letters of complaint are received from party members or from non-party members, every such letter must be given more careful attention and proper action must be taken. The practice of taking no action, or of fobbing off replies must be stopped."

The theme of party unity was struck by the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in his speech nominating Mr Gorbachev for the General-Secretaryship. The speech, which became available in a limited edition from the state publishing house yesterday, said that enemies in the West were constantly "trying to find cracks in the unity of the Soviet leadership, and hoping to see differences there."

Although some Western com-

mentators in Moscow were suggesting yesterday that this implied divisions within the Soviet Communist Party, and amounted to an appeal by Mr Gromyko on behalf of the old guard for a reconciliation with the reforming group around Mr Gorbachev, the text of Mr Gromyko's speech hardly supports such a fanciful reading.

It was an appeal for party unity against hostile forces in the West.

Mr Gorbachev's reply stressed the continuity of policy from the last party congress and through the various

plenums of the Central Committee in whose decisions both Mr Andropov and Mr Gorbachev were directly involved. Behind this policy, all the current Politburo had united and they continue to support it, he said, before moving on to talk of the need for increasing party discipline, and the party's duty to set a moral lead to the rest of the population.

In relation to the appeal for criticism, Pravda yesterday quoted with approval an administrative purge that took place earlier this month in the southern republic of Georgia. Almost the whole of the Georgian managerial and economic elite have been monitored and assessed by their own subordinates, and the results were published at the plenum of the central committee of the party, in Georgia.

The assessment covered 1,045 party, trade union, young Communist, and Soviet officials, and a further 4,520 directors of factories, institutes, and industrial groups. Although most officials were apparently given a clean sheet, 512 of them were "subjected to serious, direct criticism and ordered to change their style of work, and another 326 either received formal party warnings, or now face the loss of their privileged posts."

The official report of the Georgian plenums said "there have been instances in which the principles behind the selection and promotion of party cadres have been violated. Leading posts were given to people on the basis of personal contacts, to relatives, or from motives of pure self-interest."

This latter phrase, which clearly implies that open bribery has been securing promotions within party ranks, is extremely serious because the traditional laxity of party discipline and the corruption in Georgia was supposed to have been cleared up 10 years ago when Mr Eduard Shevardnadze was appointed local party chief after his predecessor was dismissed for open corruption.

Mr Viktor Karpov, has confirmed in a Soviet television interview that the gulf between the superpowers over space weapons has not narrowed. Mr Karpov complained that the US was already backing away from the agreed agenda, and instead of negotiating about space arms, the US negotiator, Mr Max Kampelman, wanted to lecture the Soviet Union about the danger of the Strategic Defence Initiative — president Reagan's Star Wars programme.

The US Administration has taken issue with Mr Karpov for betraying the confidentiality of the negotiations by discussing them on Soviet television. The interview was recorded last Friday, a day

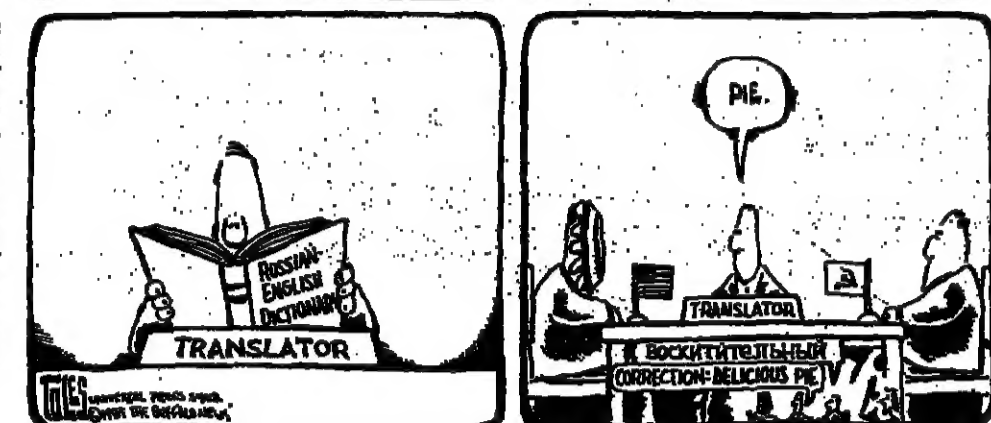
after the Americans had given the Russian an outline of their approach to the new arms talks.

Previously, both sides had agreed to make no public comment about the talks. However, the Americans are likely to be far more concerned by the evidence that the Soviet Union is not prepared, at least at this stage, to enter into a far-reaching recommendation of strategic doctrine, and to join the US in considering the development of

space weapons as a defensive shield.

Mr Karpov's public refusal to be drawn into "a seminar" on space weapons may only have been a mild rebuke compared to the position paper, tabled by the Russians at last Thursday's plenary session. This rejected the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The Soviet Union's policy paper reflected earlier Soviet statements. But there had been some US expectation that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's declared interest in the success of the Geneva negotiations might



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Arms talks resume as Nato show of unity is cracked

By Nella Pick

The US-Soviet arms control negotiations resume in Geneva this morning in a sombre mood.

The veneer of Nato unity on space weapons has been cracked by Britain, while the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its opposition to the Star Wars project.

The chief Soviet negotiator, Mr Viktor Karpov, has confirmed in a Soviet television interview that the gulf between the superpowers over space weapons has not narrowed.

Mr Karpov complained that the US was already backing away from the agreed agenda, and instead of negotiating about space arms, the US negotiator, Mr Max Kampelman, wanted to lecture the Soviet Union about the danger of the Strategic Defence Initiative — president Reagan's Star Wars programme.

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Mr Karpov's position against space weapons might have caused less concern with the Administration if it had not been closely followed by a speech by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who voiced serious doubts about the Strategic Defence Initiative.

His speech delivered on Friday, reflected the views of officials in the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence, and had been cleared with Mr Thatcher.

The Government was aware that the speech would demonstrate the disagreements within Nato about President Reagan's commitment to space weapons development and that it would be gravely embarrassing to the US negotiators in Geneva to have these cracks appear so soon after the negotiations with the Soviet Union began.

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Letters, page 12

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Contadora to make new effort

By Jonathan Steele

A NEW effort to reach a peace treaty in Central America will be made in Panama next month when representatives of the Contadora group meet the five countries directly affected.

The meeting, announced after foreign ministers from the group — Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia — had met their Central American colleagues in Brasilia for the inauguration of civilian rule, will resume a process interrupted last month.

Costa Rica refused to continue negotiations because of a dispute about a Nicaraguan student who had taken refuge in its embassy in Managua and who was then arrested. Nicaragua denounced the Costa Rican protest as exaggerated and a subliminal to US pressure, but it agreed to release the man a fortnight later, and deport him to Colombia.

On arrival there, to Costa Rica's embarrassment, the student announced that he wanted to join the armed rebels operating from Costa Rica and secretly re-enter Nicaragua as a guerrilla. The Costa Rican Government has had to tell him he is unwelcome.

Meanwhile, representatives from Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, have met to revise a number of the objections they had made earlier to the peace treaty drafted by the Contadora group.

The draft was accepted by Nicaragua as it stood, but the objections by the three Central American countries which were coordinated with the United States, delayed the peace process.

The new meeting, to be held on April 11 and 12, will attempt to marry the modified objections to the original draft.

Shamrock summit shirks acid rain issue

Chances missed as two-day visit boils down to two hours of talks

From Clyde Sanger in Ottawa

Canadian environmental groups are angry at the minimal advance made in the fight against acid rain during the two-day meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, and President Reagan which ended in Quebec City yesterday.

For Canada, this has become the most important matter at issue with the United States. Canada has said that about half the acid rain falling on this country comes from American sources, particularly from coal-fired power stations in the Ohio valley — and has laboured for years to get a joint programme of action moving. However, talks on a clear air agreement broke down in June, 1982.

There were weeks of negotiations between Canadian and US officials before this so-called "Shamrock summit" about ways to restart the talks, and Mr Mulroney said it was his top priority. Last week, it was believed that they would at least agree to create a commission of prominent people.

On Sunday, the leaders merely announced that they were appointing two former public officials to tackle the question. Both men have influence in their countries, and come from regions affected by acid rain. The Canadian envoy, Mr William Davis, was Premier of Ontario until this year, and Mr Drew Lewis was Secretary of Transport during Mr Reagan's first term.

Mr Mulroney made the best of it, claiming that the appointments had "broken the deadlock" after the issue of reducing air pollution had been on the back-burner for three years. Mr Reagan spoke vaguely about responsibility for "this beautiful continent we share."

Mr Michael Perley of the Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain pointed out that the envoys had been given no budget or staff and had simply been asked to do such things as "enhance cooperation" in research and "increase exchange" of scientific information.

The coalition claims that acid rain has ruined 1,400 lakes and streams in eastern Canada and says that another 90,000 lakes and on the danger

list. Forests are also showing damage.

Canada has pursued a strategy to cut sulphur dioxide pollution by half, and a year ago Charles Caccia, the Environment Minister in the Liberal government, persuaded nine European countries to come to a meeting in Ottawa at which they set a target of a 30 per cent reduction within 10 years.

In preparation for the Quebec City meeting, the Canadian Government this month announced tougher emission standards for 1988-model cars and trucks as well as grants that could total \$900 million to help to modernise six copper and nickel smelters in central Canada. Provincial governments are making similar moves.

But this act of cleaning up Canadian pollution has not produced any promises from Washington. The US Administration maintains that more research is needed before committing billions of dollars to any programme.

More positively, Mr Reagan and Mr Mulroney signed a treaty to set limits on the annual catch of Pacific salmon that swim through both coun-

tries' water to their spawning rivers.

They also initiated an agreement to rebuild and upgrade the radar warning network across northern Canada at a cost of \$1.5 billion.

This and other business took no more than two hours of formal talks during the two-day visit. Yet Mr Reagan brought all his senior Cabinet ministers with him, including Mr George Shultz and Mr Caspar Weinberger. About 1,000 journalists descended on Quebec City.

Mr Weinberger caused a stir yesterday by telling journalists that, conceivably, anti-aircraft missile weapons might be placed on Canadian soil, but only after consultation. American officials hastened to say this was in answer to a hypothetical question.

The meeting was really a showy display of the closer relationship that has been eagerly sought by the Mulroney Government. The two leaders demonstrated this relationship by going on stage with their wives during a variety show rendition of When Irish Eyes Are Smiling and laughing as Brian Mulroney, in mellow baritone, sang a solo line.



Touch of the blarney: The Mulroneys and Reagans render When Irish Eyes are Smiling

NEWS IN BRIEF

Wider look at world

ITT yesterday announced in Brussels plans to sell a small television receiver device that would enable Europeans to receive up to 40 channels via satellite. The receivers, consisting of a disc mounted outside the home and connected to an indoor device placed next to or mounted on the television set, will be marketed next year. — Reuters.

Torture claim

FRANCE plans to ask the Polish Government for information about a French businessman who said that he was abducted and mistreated in Cracow, a French official said yesterday. Mr Frederic Castaing said he was seized by police and burned with a cigarette last week after being given documents by Solidarity sympathisers. — Reuters.

Bomber dies

A RIGHT WING German extremist, sentenced to 14 years imprisonment on Friday for car-bomb attacks on American soldiers, committed suicide in his cell at the weekend, Anna Tomford writes from Bonn. Walter Kessel, aged 23, was arrested in Britain in 1983 and extradited to stand trial in Frankfurt.

Derailed

AN apparent attempt to cross the East German border yesterday by driving a lorry along a railway track failed when the driver took a wrong fork in the dark and hit the buffers. It was not known how many people were in the lorry or whether they were arrested. — Reuters.

Hijacker killed

TWO people were killed, one believed to be the captain, in a hijack drama at Saudi Arabia's Dhahran airport on Sunday. Gulf aviation sources said yesterday that Saudi security forces shot dead the grenade-carrying North Yemeni hijacker, Ahmad Alawai al-Mughibbi. There was no official confirmation of a second death. — Reuters.

Talks on Tamils

INDIA'S Foreign Minister, Mr Romesh Bhandari, will visit Sri Lanka this month to discuss bilateral relations and the continuing ethnic violence in the north where Tamil guerrillas are fighting for a separate state. The Foreign Minister is scheduled to visit Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan later this year. — AP.

Police charged

SEVEN Mexicans, six of them policemen, have been charged in connection with the kidnapping and murder of a US narcotics agent, Enrique Camarena, the Mexican federal attorney general's office said yesterday. The US had accused Mexico of not doing enough to find the killers. — Reuters.

Record stamp

A RARE 19th century German stamp printed on the wrong colour paper has been sold in an auction in Wiesbaden for 2.3 million marks (\$882,250) to an anonymous US collector.

Cocaine haul

US authorities in San Diego said yesterday that they had arrested ringleaders in a cocaine smuggling operation believed to be responsible for 30 per cent to 25 per cent of all cocaine entering the US each year. — AP.

Envoy missing

A SOVIET diplomat, Mr Igor Gezha, has been missing since he went jogging in a New Delhi park on Sunday morning. Indian police said yesterday that they had no evidence of foul play. — AP.

Snowfall shuts Rome airport

Rome: Heavy snowfalls and hailstorms affected many parts of Italy for the second day running yesterday, closing roads and one of Rome's airports.

The Pope was obliged to postpone a one-day visit to the central Italian town of Avezzano, planned for today. The snow reached up to 3.5in in depth. — Reuters.

WHEN SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES LANDED IN SINGAPORE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS ALL IN FAVOUR OF FREE TRADE. NOW GOH MUI JONG WANTS TO LAND IN MANCHESTER, IS THE FEELING DIFFERENT?

When Sir Stamford Raffles founded Singapore, the British Government was keen to trade freely anywhere in the world.

The same philosophy has been adopted by the present British Government. And it is very much Singapore Airlines' standpoint as it argues a case for Manchester services.

The story so far

The existing Air Services Agreement between the United Kingdom and Singapore does not lay down the number of services to be operated.

It leaves the airlines themselves to decide how many services to provide, in the light of their own commercial judgement. But the British Government has imposed restrictions on us. We are only allowed to operate one service a day into Heathrow.

In February 1983 and again in September 1984, Singapore Airlines applied to start a new route to Manchester. The Department of Transport agreed to this, but only on condition that SIA's services to Heathrow were reduced.

The British Government knows, just as other airlines know, that anything less than a daily service on this increasingly popular route will not make commercial sense. So the Government's response is, tantamount to a 'No' to Manchester.

Why has the Government said 'No'?

1. Does it think there is insufficient traffic to justify extra services?

Since 1976, when daily frequencies with B747s began, passenger traffic has grown from 173,000 to over 300,000 - up 73%. In the same period cargo has grown 145%. Yet, there has been no increase in either BA's or SIA's services during this period.

2. Could it be that it doubts our commercial judgement? Is it worried that we will lose money?

Our track record speaks for itself. Furthermore, Mr Spicer, the Aviation Minister, has said recently that airlines should be encouraged to back their own commercial judgement. This is precisely what we want to do.

3. Does the Government think SIA has an unfair advantage?

SIA has never received a single dollar in subsidy. This has been acknowledged in Parliament by Mr Spicer himself.

4. Does the Government want to protect British Airways?

Lord King himself has always said



that BA welcomes competition. We ourselves would be happy for a British airline to compete with us on the route.

Is it commercially viable to serve Manchester?

1. Manchester is an International Gateway Airport. It serves 20 million people in an area that supports 60% of the UK's manufacturing industry.

2. Manchester Airport Authority estimates that in the first year there would be 19,000 outbound passengers to Singapore, and a further 19,000 going beyond. There would be considerable inbound traffic as well.

3. SIA does not start new services unless it is totally satisfied that they are commercially viable.

4. That is why the company has made a profit in every single year since it started in 1972. It is now one of the world's largest international airlines, although it comes from a country the size of the Isle of Wight.

How does this fit in with the Government's position?

The recent white paper on Airline Competition Policy declared 'the barriers to new services and airlines who can provide a safe and reliable service should be low... Only competition will ensure the flow of innovative ideas, and new management and marketing methods.'

Surely, what we are doing is exactly what Mrs Thatcher would applaud.

Manchester is keen to welcome us.

Britain is Singapore's largest trading partner in Europe. For all the benefits of international trade, increased employment and tourism, the Manchester Airport Authority is keen to welcome us. And certainly it would ease congestion at Heathrow.

People in the North will also appreciate the gentle grace and style of Singapore Girls like Goh Mui Jong who have given us the kind of inflight service that even other airlines talk about.

For all of these reasons, Singapore Airlines politely and respectfully asks Mr Nicholas Ridley to change his mind.

Karami says split could have forced President to resign

Beirut rebels 'close to an agreement' with Gemayel

Beirut: Rebel Lebanese Christian militiamen are close to a peaceful resolution of their conflict with President Amin Gemayel, a rebel-controlled radio station said yesterday.

The announcement came as life in Christian east Beirut returned to normal for the first time in a week, with schools and shops reopening in response to a call from the rebels whose militiamen control the city's Christian sector.

The Christian Phalangist party's radio station, Voice of Lebanon, taken over by the rebels at the start of their revolt against Mr Gemayel last Tuesday, said intense overnight talks had produced the basis for agreement.

It said a three-man committee set up last week after a crisis meeting of leaders from

ISRAEL is determined to withdraw from Lebanon and "defend our northern frontier and villages from our own land," the Prime Minister, Mr Pines, told an international conference of volunteers who help Israel yesterday. He denied that there was pressure on the Government to withdraw, saying: "from the very beginning we did not want to remain on soil that does not belong to us.—AP.

a broad cross-section of Lebanon's Christian community had hammered out the tentative agreement during the night.

The committee, which includes representatives of both Mr Gemayel and the rebels as well as an impartial delegate, held the talks with Mr Gemayel, Phalangist party chiefs who back him and leaders of the rebels, the radio said.

As a result of these meetings "it was possible to reach what may be considered... a basis for agreement," it added.

However, the Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, warned yesterday that the military might force Mr Gemayel to step down, and could rekindle the civil war. In a broadcast statement Mr Karami, a Muslim, said the military led by the Phalangist Samir Geagea was aimed at partitioning Lebanon into sectarian mini-states.

As he spoke, police said pro-Geagea militiamen clashed with Muslim fighters on the outskirts of Sidon — the first such Christian-Muslim clash since the rebellion began.

The rebels have demanded establishment of a democratic

cally-elected "Christian National Council" that would remove exclusive control of political decision-making for the Christian community from Mr Gemayel and the Phalangist party.

The rebels, radical leaders of the Lebanese Forces militia, seized control of Christian regions last week, saying that they disagreed with Mr Gemayel's Syrian-backed policy line to obtain reconciliation with Lebanon's Muslims.

Many Christians in east Beirut have voiced wholehearted approval of last week's uprising. People interviewed at random all accused President Gemayel of conceding too much to Muslims and Syria, although they did not want his removal from office.

"We are very afraid of union with Syria like we think the Syrians want, and that the whole country would become Muslim," a 22-year-old bank clerk said. "The uprising was for a new system of government... people are very satisfied. The Christians have never been so unified."

Some Christians spoke of deepening cultural differences with Lebanon's Muslim majority. They cited the chairman of the young rightwing officers in the Lebanese Forces militia who sparked off the almost bloodless rebellion last Tuesday.

Other officers and Christian politicians quickly joined the movement for a new system of representation for the Christians in inter-communal and international negotiations.

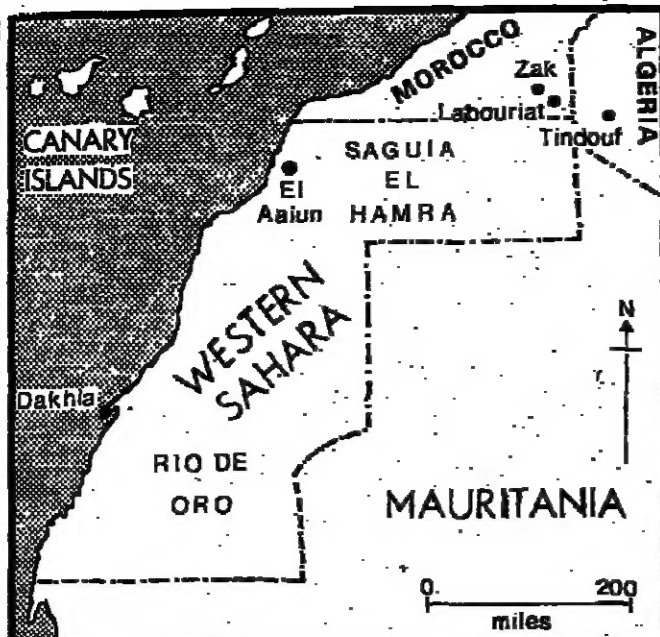
President Gemayel and the Phalangist party, founded by his father in 1936, have monopolised Christian decision-making since the killings of Amin's younger brother, Bashir, in 1982.

A 70-year-old doctor expressed generally held feelings in this way: "Gemayel made a mistake and has been going the wrong way for the last two years. He's a good type but the way he acts makes him practically a Muslim. Somebody has to speak for us."

Mr Gemayel's perceived concessions to the Muslims are the cause of the balance Lebanon's political system which was set up by France in 1943 to give Christians dominance in government.

A government official, echoing common prejudices, said the concessions to the Christians are strong, healthy and openhearted. "The Muslims are weak, cowardly and uneducated. We built this country and it's ours," he said.

Reuter.



King Hassan, of Morocco, reviews his frontline troops in El Aaiun, in the Western Sahara. They form part of the 11,000-strong army opposing Polisario, which is fighting for a separate state in the former Spanish colony

Morocco to spend \$1 bn on arms in Sahara

El Aaiun, Western Sahara: King Hassan of Morocco has announced a plan to spend \$1 billion on arms over the next five years to equip the Moroccan armed forces for a long struggle against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

The King, making his first visit to this former Spanish colony where Polisario has been fighting for independence for nine years, said that the war could drag on for years.

"We must modernise our army and prepare ourselves (because) we must expect this situation to last a long time," he said.

"We must have a billion dollars, neither more nor less, spread over five years. Then land, sea, and air units of the Royal Armed Forces will be able to follow the technological evolution and demands of the twenty-first century," he said.

The armed forces were now late last year Polisario took

using equipment which was more than 10 years old, he said. "We must now think of ways of financing and modernising our army."

In his speech to Western Sahara's elected consultative assembly, the King also announced plans to develop the desert territory's phosphate, iron ore, and oil deposits and fishing resources partly to help finance arms spending.

Moroccan officials say that

delivery of large quantities of Soviet-made weapons, including advanced BMP-1 armoured vehicles, eight of which were captured intact near the Algerian border last October.

The guerrillas also have Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles with which they have shot down a Moroccan Mirage F-1 fighter and two unarmed civilian planes from Belgium and West Germany over the Western Sahara this year.

The King told a news conference before beginning his

tour that the missiles were so sophisticated they could not be operated by Polisario, but had to be fired by others.

The King also announced the discovery of iron ore deposits in the inland town of Smara, which he said were "far richer than the Tindouf deposits" in Algeria.

The Tindouf deposits at Gara Jbellet, 275 miles east of Smara, are said to be among the largest in Africa.—Reuter.

SA budget seeks reduction in inflation and public spending

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

South Africa's new Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday introduced a budget aimed at reducing government spending and curbing inflation.

Contrary to last-minute speculation, Mr Du Plessis' budget included an increase in general sales tax (GST) from 10 to 12 per cent on all items except selected primary foods, which retain their total exemption from GST. The increased GST is only the latest since its introduction as a revenue-raising device in the late 1970s.

The increased GST follows sharp increases in the price of petrol, railway, and airline taxes, and postage costs, all of which have contributed to rising prices generally. Mr Du Plessis, however, appears to have heeded warnings that to abolish the exemption of staple foods would further fuel unrest in black townships.

Further increases in revenue will be derived from an increase in the surcharge on personal income tax from 5 to 7 per cent, an increase in the surcharge on gold and diamond mines from 20 to 25 per cent, and a general surcharge of 15 per cent on all remaining taxes.

Mr Du Plessis announced new tax tables yesterday which

will come into operation on July 1. The tables raise the limits at which the maximum tax rate of 50 per cent comes into effect from Rand 40,000 to Rand 60,000 (\$20,000 to \$30,000). The new tables, however, offer some relief to the less wealthy in the form of higher rebates for elderly people and for medical expenses.

Expenditure on defence is to increase to Rand 4,274 million (\$2,137 million). Mr Du Plessis defended the increase as small in the circumstances in which South Africa found itself.

"The notion prevalent in certain circles that defence expenditure is claiming an ever growing proportion of the budget is simply not true, since its share has hovered around 15 and 16 per cent of total state expenditure for many years now," Mr Du Plessis said.

Increased expenditure on defence had to be balanced against a sharp rise of nearly 20 per cent on education spending in line with the Government's commitment to strive for equal education opportunities for all.

Total spending of just under Rand 31 million (\$15.5 million) represented an increase of 11.4 per cent on last year's budget, which is well below the present inflation rate, Mr Du Plessis said. After seven

months of hard negotiating by the Treasury, government departments had reduced expenditure estimates from Rand 34 million to just under Rand 31 million, he added.

A body representing journalists all over the world yesterday urged efforts to save the Rand Daily Mail, the leading anti-apartheid newspaper, from closure.

The International Federation of Journalists, in Brussels, which has 100,000 members, proposed a special foundation to rescue the loss-making Mail, which was founded in 1902.

Plans by the owners, South African Associated Newspapers, to close the Mail on April 30 would damage freedom of the press and expression in South Africa, a federation statement said.

"For 83 years that newspaper has been the leading and most authoritative voice of the anti-apartheid struggle and the struggle for civil liberties in South Africa. If the Rand Daily Mail is closed now, those who work for and hope for change will have an even harder time than now."

Liberal forces' inside and outside South Africa should rally to save the newspaper if SAAN and its majority shareholder, Anglo-American Corporation, failed to reverse their closure decision.—Reuter.

From our Correspondent in Johannesburg

Lesotho paramilitary forces killed six insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army in a clash last week near Gaba's Neck on the Lesotho-Transvaal border, Mr Desmond Sikebe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, said yesterday.

Mr Sikebe was responding to reports from South Africa and from South African exile sources in Britain that the Lesotho security forces had killed six South African refugees living in Lesotho.

He repudiated these reports, suggesting that the clash between the Lesotho government and rebel forces had become confused with a bar fight on the outskirts of the Lesotho capital of Maseru, in which a purported African National Congress exile, Mr Samson Zwindi, allegedly killed a member of the Lesotho paramilitary forces. Private Sekunde Nplamelle.

Mr Zwindi appeared in court yesterday in a preliminary examination into the alleged murder. He was not asked to plead and was remanded in custody.

In another incident at the weekend, unidentified assailants fired bullets into the home of another ANC exile, Mr Jafeta Ndlovu. A hail of bullets "was fired through a window, but Mr Ndlovu, his

wife, and children escaped unhurt.

Spent AK-47 rifle bullets were found near the Ndlovu home. ANC insurgents are usually armed with AK-47s, but most armies in southern Africa have AK-47s of their own.

These Communist-made weapons, which were either bought or captured, are sometimes used in political assassination attempts to camouflage the identity of the attackers.

Registration of voters in Lesotho's first general election since the abandoned election of January, 1970, Mr Sikebe was confident yesterday that the election would be held before the end of June.

The atmosphere has been tense after the murder of members of the ruling Lesotho National Party by LLA rebels at the beginning of the year and the arming of some pro-government men for self-defence.

Reuter.

Nyerere bridges protocol gap

By Patrick Kealey, Diplomatic Correspondent

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania took the unusual step of crossing the river to Lambeth Palace on the first of his London visit to call on the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, instead of receiving him at his hotel, according to strict diplomatic protocol.

Dr Nyerere is here for four days as the guest of the Government, to take his farewell of the Queen in view of his coming departure from his political office as head of state.

He played a vital backstage role in the recent negotiations for the release of the four British hostages in Libya, responding to an urgent request for help from Dr Runcie, to facilitate the embassy's Mr Tegey Wale, to negotiate with Colonel Gaddafi.

Dr Runcie had planned to attend upon the Tanzanian President to thank him for this, but instead was greeted by the head of a special and smiling Dr Nyerere carrying up the drive yesterday afternoon at Lambeth, interested to talk about African and world affairs.

The programme of the visit includes a lunch at Downing Street tomorrow, arranged by Mrs Thatcher, and lunch at Buckingham Palace today.

Dr Nyerere's interest in the problems of economic development is strongly underlined by three of the events during the week. He asked to call at the Overseas Development Administration on his first day, and today will see experts at the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

His final day, Thursday, is to be wholly devoted to a special commission at the University of Reading, which specialises in agricultural studies.

He will also see Mr Kinross and other Opposition members and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robert Taylor, who is to be knighted.

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Shi'ite village feels Israel's 'iron fist'

Qasbiyah Bridge, Lebanon: An Israeli mechanised unit searched the homes of villagers, and blew up a house belonging to a guerrilla suspect's family, in southern Lebanon yesterday, UN officials said.

The six-hour operation took place in Maroub, about six miles south-east of this Israeli front line position on the Litani river, where soldiers were constructing a new position after repeated guerrilla attacks in recent weeks.

In the eastern sector, Israeli soldiers started dismantling equipment and buildings on Jebel Barouk, a strategic mountain overlooking Syrian army positions in the Bekaa valley, in preparation for the second stage of a troop withdrawal.

A UN spokesman, Mr Timor Goksel, said that about 150 Israeli soldiers entered the Shi'ite village of Maroub early yesterday and rounded up about 100 men for questioning in a village school.

"They searched most of the houses and used small explosives to blow open the door of

the school," he said. Israeli soldiers told French peacekeepers they were looking for the director of the school, and when they did not find him they destroyed his father's house.

Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of Lebanon's largest Shi'ite militia, said yesterday that he would help to seek the release of the kidnapped American journalist, Mr Terry Anderson, but he could not "make any promises that his efforts would succeed."

"We are working on it and we will try to do something," Mr Berri said when asked at a news conference about Mr Anderson, the Chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, who was kidnapped in a street in Muslim West Beirut on Saturday.

There has been no confirmation of Mr Anderson's whereabouts since. The Jihad Islami (Islamic Holy War) group, believed to be made up of fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslims, claimed responsibility for his kidnapping and the abduction of two Britons last week.—AP.

Peacemakers go to the aid of Saddam

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

In the latest development in the Gulf war, President Hosni Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan flew unexpectedly to Baghdad yesterday to support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Egypt and Iraq do not have formal diplomatic ties. It was in Baghdad in 1979 that the majority of Arab states voted to expel Egypt from the Arab League as a reprisal for its peace treaty with Israel.

However, since the beginning of the Iraqi war in September, 1980, Egypt has supplied the Iraqis with more than \$1 billion worth of ammunition and spare parts, as well as an unspecified number of "military advisers" and "volunteers" to serve in the Iraqi home guard.

Jordan has also backed the Iraqi war effort, facilitating

the shipment of military supplies through the port of Aqaba and sending troops to fight with the Iraqi army.

President Mubarak flew to Amman yesterday to acquaint the Jordanian monarch with the results of his two last week of the US and some Western European capitals, including London.

The two leaders were apparently sufficiently alarmed by the escalation of the Gulf war, and the real possibility of an Iraqi defeat, to treat the Palestinian issue, which has hitherto dominated their talks, as less important.

President Mubarak has repeatedly warned his Western allies of the dangers posed by the Gulf and Lebanon. Egypt and Jordan fear that such destabilisation would ultimately threaten their own

China puts curbs on speculation

PEKING: China has announced plans to crack down on a thriving black market in foreign currency and growing speculation in key raw materials and luxury goods.

A government circular published in the People's Daily yesterday said foreign currency may circulate only in state-approved areas, hotels and shops. Organisations or individuals pursuing illegal activities would face severe penalties and profits would be confiscated.

This was the latest in a long series of measures announced in recent days to try to limit the adverse effects of Mr Deng Xiaoping's economic liberalisation measures.

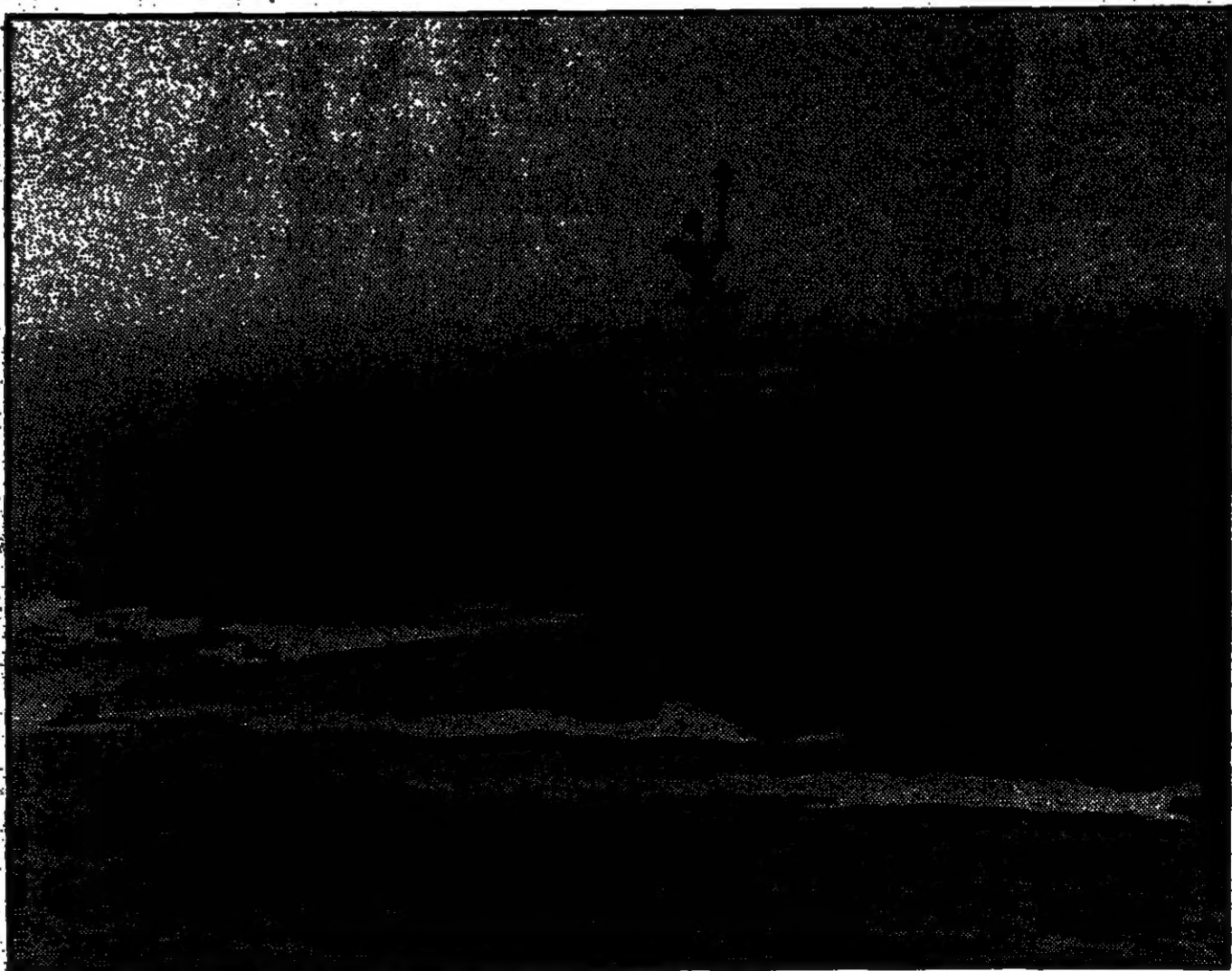
At the weekend, the Government issued strict new guidelines to halt some unauthorised price rises following last year's decision to end artificial price controls.

The State Council circular on unauthorised financial transactions bans abusive use and exchange of foreign currencies and of the foreign exchange certificates issued by the Bank of China.

The China Daily said organisations and individuals had been caught trafficking in state purchase permits for these goods, while fake contracts and receipts abounded. Goods often changed hands many times, each time for a higher sum, without once leaving the warehouse, it added.

In future, only state marketing departments and enterprises turning out "means of production" and consumer durables in short supply will be allowed to sell them wholesale.

The rapid spread of high-level corruption in recent months has clearly alarmed Mr Deng's supporters who are concerned that it will give ammunition to radicals opposed to the economic reforms and the whole idea of opening China to the outside world.—Reuter.



PAX AMERICANA: US and South Korean amphibious units conduct exercises off the south-east coast of Korea, part of the "Team Spirit 85" war games by which the US and its allies hope to achieve military cohesion

Investigators unearth Bhopal gas storage tank

Bhopal: Investigators of the world's worst industrial disaster, have uncovered the steel tank from which poisonous gas leaked last December, killing 2,500 people, police said yesterday.

Excavation work began last week, and the tank has been freed of its casing of concrete, sand, and charcoal.

On December 3, methyl isocyanate gas leaked from the tank at a pesticides factory of the Indian subsidiary of the US Union Carbide company. About 125,000 people were injured. Police said the officials

of India's Central Bureau of Investigation were exploring ways of opening the tank to establish how the leak occurred.

Scientists have said that entry of water into the tank may have set off a violent chemical reaction, forcing liquid methyl isocyanate stored there to burst through a safety valve in gas form. They have said that the tank partly buried below ground, was now likely to contain a plastic sludge that could yield clues as to how the tragedy occurred.

Police cordoned off the pesticides plant as workers broke through the concrete casing to expose the blackened exterior of the tank. Its steel walls had buckled, apparently under pressure when the gas escaped.

Three broad steel rings secured the tank to its concrete base. Alongside was a refrigeration plant designed to keep the highly-volatile methyl isocyanate cool.

In New Delhi, the Agriculture Minister, Mr Buta Singh, told Parliament yesterday that the Bhopal leak had caused

fish to become anaemic, stunted tree growth and reduced milk production from animals.

The Government is undecided what action to take against Union Carbide. Mr V. P. Singh, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers, told Parliament that India could file suit in India or in the United States, or agree to an out-of-court settlement.

"We have not decided which of these to do. Any decision we take will be in the best interests of the victims," he said.

Mr Patil was speaking during the passage of a bill giving the Government exclusive right to represent victims of the disaster. Law suits for compensation.

Earlier this month, Mr H. D. Dharwadji, the Minister of State for Law, said that India would soon file suit, on behalf of all the victims, in the US. Mr Patil said the arrangements had been made to file in the confidence in American courts, that they would do full justice to the victims," he added.—Reuter.

Poisoners' new threat

Tokyo: The confectionery poisoners who have baffled Japan's police and cost the manufacturers billions of yen have marked the first anniversary of their appearance by threatening to do something "big."

The threat was made in a letter, one of a series of anonymous sages, some cryptic, others mocking, which the elusive gang has sent to companies and the press since kidnapping the head of a firm of sweet makers a year ago.

"The gang calls itself after a 1930s mystery novel, has since then hounded confectioners and embarrassed the police."

Five big food makers have received letters from the gang demanding money, backed up by the threat of some unnamed carried out — that it will poison the firm's products and replace them on supermarket shelves.

The latest letter, found at Osaka, was typical of the gang's cryptic style. "We are going to do something big by summer," Kyoto news agency quoted it as saying.

Despairing police chiefs have sent thousands of men to check sweet shops or make house-to-house inquiries.

Threatened companies have seen sales and profits slump and their share prices tumble. Some have laid off staff or withdrawn their goods from shops. They all say they have refused to meet the gang's demand.—Reuter.

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THE DAY IN POLITICS

THE GUARDIAN Tuesday March 19 1985 9

Farm price freeze package 'too little'

THE EEC

By Alan Travis
The Government yesterday gave a qualified welcome to European Commission proposals to freeze all farm prices this year, but warned that the package did not go far enough in dealing with problems in cereals and milk production.

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister for Agriculture, told the Commons yesterday that progress had been made in 1984 in reducing farm prices in every EEC member state and in improving the Common Agricultural Policy. Progress had been maintained this year, he said.

However, Mr Jopling said, the Commission's proposals as radical in analysis but "timorous in practice". He said there had been "sharp increases in EEC agricultural surpluses, with rises of 168 per cent for barley and 60 per cent in the amount of wheat held in intervention stores in the United Kingdom."

The Council of Ministers, which will take the final decision on the current round of EEC price-fixing negotiations, is already under pressure to severely modify the commission's proposals. Last week a consultative vote in the European Parliament narrowly called for a 3.6 per cent increase in the average level of farm prices this year.

The European Commission has put forward a programme that includes a freeze on farm prices in 1985/86 and a cut of 3.6 per cent in cereal prices. It also recommended an increase in the target price of milk by 1.5 per cent.

Mr Jopling said the package had to be judged by four principal criteria in relation to the major problems that remained with the Common Agricultural Policy.



Mr John Patten

They were whether or not a realistic view of the market position in each sector was taken; whether proper account had been taken of the financial situation and the financial guidelines of the EEC; that all producers and all products must be treated on a competitive basis, and that there was proper policing to ensure that the policies were administered effectively.

Judged against these criteria I can give a qualified welcome to the commission's proposals this year. It is a recognition for the need to put the CAP on a sounder footing.

But he had minor criticisms in two particular areas — milk and cereals.

Mr Jopling stressed his opposition to the proposal to increase the target price for milk and said that even with the quota scheme, which had

been designed to cut surplus production, over-production was still about 15 million tonnes.

"I don't believe any price increase is at all justified. I shall press for a freeze and I must tell the House that some member states are already pressing for an increase greater than that proposed by the commission."

On cereals Mr Jopling said he wanted to see the maximum price reduction, 5 per cent, allowed under the EEC rules rather than the 3.6 per cent cut being proposed by the commission. But again he warned that some in the Council of Ministers had already indicated their reluctance to accept any price reduction at all.

Mr John said it was clear that both sides in the Commons were determined to rein back the EEC Commission on the particular issue of over-production. He said the immense EEC surpluses were continuing to grow and were placing a severe strain on storage facilities. In UK intervention stores in the last year stocks of wheat had risen by 60 per cent, stocks of barley by 168 per cent, stocks of rye by 190 per cent and stocks of beef by 49 per cent.

He complained that if the EEC response was to build more intervention stores then that was like tackling a crime wave simply by building more prisons.

He warned that, historically, the Council of Ministers had given price rises of 34 per cent on cereals to farmers what the Commission had proposed.

He suggested that if that was the outcome yet again it would be a total abdication of the responsibilities of ministers to the population of the EEC.

If these price measures failed to reduce the production of surpluses then other means would have to be sought to control them.

TEACHERS

Apology from PM over 'strike'

By our Political Staff
The Prime Minister last night officially apologised over a mistaken attack last Thursday on teachers at a Warwickshire school for the handicapped who, she claimed, were acting disgracefully in taking industrial action.

In a written Commons answer, Mrs Thatcher said: "I am pleased to confirm that members of the NUT Exhall Grange School were not on strike last week. I am delighted that, unlike teachers at some other special schools where industrial action is taking place, they are continuing to carry out their difficult and demanding duties."

Mrs Thatcher said she very much regretted any embarrassment or offence to the teachers at the school which may have followed her statement last Thursday.

"The misunderstanding arose because publicity material from the National Union of Teachers was in error. It was Exhall School which was affected; Exhall Grange School was not. Both schools are in Warwickshire."

At the weekend Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, said the Department of Education took responsibility for wrongly briefing Mrs Thatcher with the mistaken information which she used during Prime Minister's question time last Thursday.

As well as her apology yesterday the Prime Minister has already written to the teachers at Exhall Grange School explaining the error.

NHS drug profit margins move

DRUG PRICES

By our Political Staff
FURTHER attempts to reduce the price of drugs sold to the National Health Service by British drug companies are being made by the Department of Health with a review of the system which helps to fix the industry's profit margins.

The Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, Sir Kenneth Stowe, told the Commons Public Accounts Committee last night that his department was reviewing the pharmaceutical price regulation scheme (PMS).

Sir Kenneth said the present system was "a very considerable success story" and he discounted the possibility of a national corporation operating more efficiently to buy drugs on the world market. He felt that this could have a serious impact on the UK pharmaceutical industry.

It is understood that ministers ordered the review of the system, comparing it with monopoly drug buying schemes abroad in the hope of achieving further savings on the NHS drugs bill.

The department has recently reached an agreement with the drug companies to reduce their return on capital target from 21 per cent. It is believed the new agreement allows a return on average of about 17 per cent, but Sir Kenneth refused to give the figure in the public session of the committee because he said the industry had argued that

it could affect their stock market quotations. This argument was rejected as "spurious" by Sir Dale Campbell-Savours (Lab, Workington), who pointed out that the Government's decision to limit the drugs which doctors can prescribe on the NHS would have a greater impact on the profitability of some firms.

Sir Kenneth also refused to be drawn on questions from Tory MPs about the effects on the companies of the limited drugs list, which was due to be approved by the Commons last night.

He said many allegations in the film were "vague and unspecific" but it seemed to him they should be investigated and that is what is happening.

Questioned by Sir John Morris, the Shadow Attorney General, to explain what ministerial consultations had taken place, Sir Michael Havers replied that he had only consulted "about the implications of doing anything that might amount to confirmation or denial that any particular interception had taken place."

The security implications of adverting evidence about interceptions had also been discussed: "I did not ask their views on any other aspect of the case, and they did not proffer any such views. I consulted no other minister."

"You would be the first to appreciate that if there was any prosecution, even in respect of one interception, that would amount implicitly to confirmation of it," he told Sir Morris.

Mr Morris had expressed concern that Whitehall sources, including the press officer of No. 10 Downing Street, had given guidance on matters which were solely the responsibility of the Attorney General. He also asked for guidelines to be issued on the kind of prosecution that the Attorney General would authorise under the Official Secrets Act.

He said many allegations in the film were "vague and unspecific" but it seemed to him they should be investigated and that is what is happening.

Questioned by Sir John Morris, the Shadow Attorney General, to explain what ministerial consultations had taken place, Sir Michael Havers replied that he had only consulted "about the implications of doing anything that might amount to confirmation or denial that any particular interception had taken place."

The security implications of adverting evidence about interceptions had also been discussed: "I did not ask their views on any other aspect of the case, and they did not proffer any such views. I consulted no other minister."

"You would be the first to appreciate that if there was any prosecution, even in respect of one interception, that would amount implicitly to confirmation of it," he told Sir Morris.

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'MPs must monitor phone taps'

SURVEILLANCE

By Colin Brown
The Shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman, will lead Opposition demands to alter the Interception of Communications Bill to ensure that telephone tapping is monitored by a Commons Select Committee of MPs.

An amendment to this effect is being tabled for the committee stage of the bill, which is due to be taken on the floor of the House, probably next week.

The Junior Shadow Home Office Minister, Mr Clive Soley, said yesterday: "We want to see the Security Service answerable to this House. It is not sufficient to ensure that the Home Secretary oversees them."

The Opposition has already tabled 35 amendments which will be hotly contested following the allegations of excessive use of surveillance in breach of the guidelines in the recent Channel Four 20-20 Vision programme.

The amendments would remove one of the most contentious aspects of the bill — that telephone interceptions should be allowed if there are "overriding reasons of national security, economic well-being, or the protection of the public."

Trade unions claim that this could give the Government carte blanche to carry on tapping union leaders' telephones to find out their "bottom line" in disputes; they claim this happened under Labour during the Ford strike.

The Opposition are also insisting on tightening up the description of "subversive" to avoid it being applied loosely to groups who oppose the Government's policies.

The Opposition amendment says: "subversive" means "having in contemplation the overthrow of the Government by unlawful means."

Safeguards would also be introduced into the bill for journalists carrying out inquiries in the public interest. But the Government is likely to oppose the main amendment by the Opposition.

Meanwhile, the Home Affairs Select Committee will meet tomorrow to consider its draft report on the Special Branch.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, told the Commons yesterday that he had consulted the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and Lord Whitelaw, the Lord President of the Council, before deciding on whether or not to prosecute over the allegations made in the Channel 4 film.



Sir Michael: 'Allegations vague and unspecific'

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DRUG ABUSE

TV drive against heroin

THE real dangers of taking heroin are to be spelled out to teenagers in television advertisements in the second stage of a government campaign against misuse of the drug.

The Health Minister, Mr John Patten, announced last night.

The television advertisements, which will start at the end of April and continue for about a year, will present the real consequences, mental, physical, social and financial, of taking heroin, he said in a Commons written answer.

The Government was worried that its campaign could

prove counter-productive by drawing attention to the abuse of heroin. But research showed that most young people were already aware of illegal drugs, particularly heroin. However, they were often misinformed of real dangers.

The Government intends to carry out a careful study of the effects of its campaign, which will be aimed at shocking teenagers, with a view to changing the advertisements if necessary. A total of about £2 million is being spent on the campaign and anti-drug initiatives during 1985-6.

tions and conclusions. Members of M15 and M16 were on that committee including the notorious Soviet agent Mr Kim Philby.

But Lady Young told Lord Gladwyn that access to the papers "is prior to those who need to see them for official purposes," and added: "My department has done its best to be helpful to you."

Lady Young told Lord Gladwyn that the 1949-50 committee papers were retained by the government Records Departments for longer than 30 years, because they related to intelligence and security matters.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Searcher left in dark

THE former chairman of the Foreign Office's Russia Committee—whose members included Kim Philby—attacked the Government in the Lords yesterday for preventing him looking up its recommendations more than 30 years after the event.

Lord Gladwyn, chairman in 1949-50, asked the Foreign Office Minister, Baroness Young, at Question Time if "searchers for truth" were expected to go to Moscow for the information.

He said it was "absurd that the chairman of what was the first successful planning body of the Foreign Office should not be allowed to refresh his memory as to its recommendations

BRITISH RAIL

Strike toll for BR

BRITISH Rail lost £240 million in freight revenue during the miners' strike, including £60 million through sympathy action by rail unions, the Junior Transport Minister, Mr David Mitchell, told the Commons yesterday.

Mr Mitchell said at question time that the £60 million loss was a problem for BR, which was running a commercial freight business. "The consequences will be felt by those within that business," he said.

"They have damaged themselves and there is nothing the taxpayer can or should do to bail them out of the responsibility that results from their own action."



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SEALINK BRITISH FERRIES
Changing for the better - Full Speed Ahead.

Judy Chicago is in London with *The Dinner Party*, 'a reinterpretation of the Last Supper from the point of view of those who had done the cooking throughout history.' She talks to Waldemar Januszczak

Look who's coming to dinner

IT IS 13 years since Judith Cohen changed her name to Judy Chicago and set off an artistic enterprise which now brings her to London as chairperson to *The Dinner Party*, her gigantic travelling tableau usually described as the greatest masterpiece of feminist art.

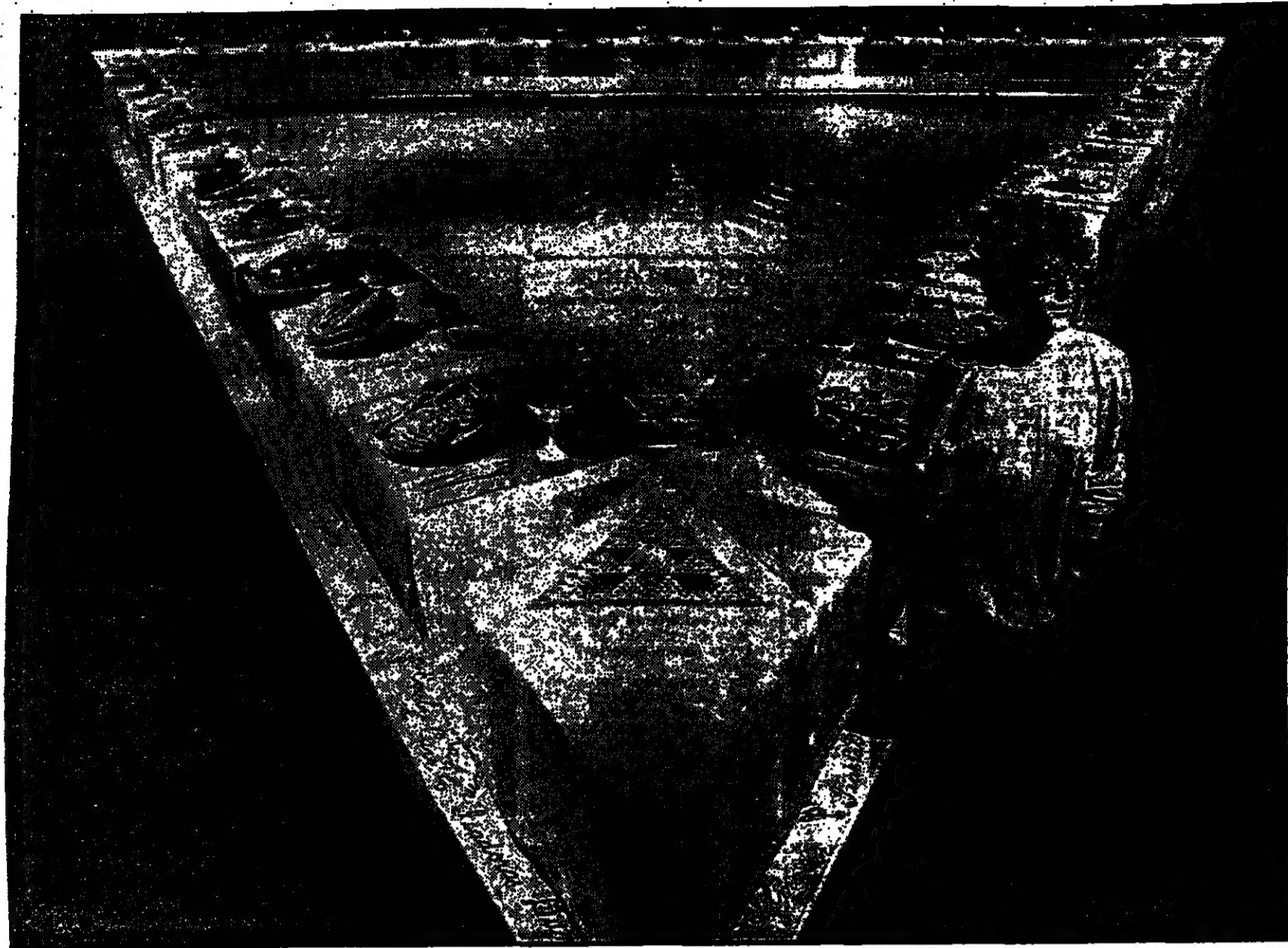
According to its maker, *The Dinner Party* is "a reinterpretation of the Last Supper from the point of view of those who had done the cooking throughout history." It consists of three banquet tables, laid out in a triangle, with places set for 39 eminent women guests, real and fabulous, from Virginia Woolf to Ishtar, the Great Goddess of Mesopotamia, from Elizabeth I to Ethel Smyth, from Boadicea to the Snake Goddess. On the floor between the tables, the names of 999 more women are remembered on ceramic plaques to complete what Germaine Greer describes as an anti-monument monument.

But descriptions do not do *The Dinner Party* justice. In the flesh it is altogether larger and more ambitious than you expect, altogether moodier and more effective as an art work. In fact what Judy Chicago has created is a kind of travelling monument to the unknown woman, an atmospheric work of art which also feels like a shrine and which fills spectators with a kind of religious awe.

Even the way that *The Dinner Party* has been toured around the world makes it seem more like a sacred relic than a work of art. The sensation that you are taking part in an evangelical crusade is something you feel strongly — too strongly — from the moment you step into the converted warehouse in Islington in which the installation has been housed.

Everywhere you look there are the faces and names of those who helped to build *The Dinner Party* — carpenters, embroiderers, fund-raisers, potters, inevitably photographed with Judy Chicago herself, as if she is the guru and these are her followers in some strange artistic cult, a rather creepy feeling which disappears when you meet her in the flesh.

"I'm an old-fashioned artist. My goals as an artist have always been the same, since I started going to art school. I was brought up in the Eastern European Jewish tradition where you learn from an early age about art and taste



Judy Chicago and her travelling tableau — picture by Roger Tooth

and beauty. I was never a closet artist. I believed in the power of art. I believed that art had a spiritual meaning. That's where I come from. I was ill-fitted for modernist, formalist doctrines. The combination of my values and my gender made me ill-fitted to it. And my commitment to honesty and truthfulness."

It is an honesty and truthfulness which she flaunts with an impressive lack of inhibition and which makes her autobiography genuinely harrowing reading. It is also

somehow a very American truthfulness which confronts you with your own reticence and seems distinctly showy at first. In the book she tells of her own struggles to cope with a life dotted with tragedy, the early death of her father, the suicide of her first husband and of her constantly frustrated attempts to be taken seriously in an art world dominated by men.

"I always wanted to be part of the art community. I always wanted to be in the stream of history. The trouble is I was always never very

good at submitting." Feminism provided a context in which her work could be accepted for what it was, nurtured and appreciated. But she repeatedly insists that *The Dinner Party* be seen first and foremost as a work of art not as a political statement.

"If I'd wanted to do politics I'd have become a politician. I was brought up in a good Marxist background. Any system of thought is useful to analyse reality to a point. But any system is a closed system. Marxism. Freudianism.

Feminism. But art is not a closed system. And it's full of much greater ambiguity, like reality."

I said this sounded rather like a retreat from her former principles and she agreed that she used not to think like this. But her principles have remained firm. "There was a period I went through where I couldn't have been around men. And I couldn't have done the work I did if I thought that men were going to see it and judge it. I needed a period of support. Nur-

turing. Without needing a whole point of view. Once I'd immersed myself in that point of view then I could re-enter the world and see things in a different way."

There are times when Judy Chicago sounds uncomfortable, like a member of the me-generation, just as there is something about *The Dinner Party* project that smells of the hard-sell. Which is perhaps why London hasn't yet received it as it was received in America with queues around the block. A general suspicion of the American

style promotion methods used has encouraged some doubts — unfairly, I think — about the sincerity and value of the work.

There is also the feeling that Judy Chicago's name sits too prominently at the top of the project considering how many thousands of other volunteers made it possible. This too seems to me an unfair criticism for *The Dinner Party* is clearly her conception, her art work, her baby. I think a far more serious criticism is that there are too many names plastered all over the initial stages of the exhibition, making it seem more like a collection of lists than an art work. It is an enormous relief when you plough through the accompanying information and finally reach the inner sanctum.

There are undoubtedly times when the real power and resonance of the *Dinner Party* are inhibited by its presentation. "Judy Chicago's hair," it says at the bottom of the catalogue, "by Linda Sparks of Sparks." The work itself borders on kitsch in places, like the place setting for the Primordial Goddess, made out of ridiculous antelope skins, or the giant Rubensian valve of Virginia Woolf's plate which seems so inappropriate to the author's character and sensibility. "They're not feminist forms. They're my forms. That's how I see the world. I get to be the kind of artist I am. If those are different terms from the ones you're used to — this is who I am. My forms are female forms. There's nothing wrong with that. I got to make whatever art I want. And if those forms don't fit in with the vocabulary of art then the vocabulary of art has to change."

Judy Chicago's favourite question is "Who decides?" Who decides what is good art and what isn't? Who decides that an abstract quilt is not as good as an abstract painting? Who says that a doll is not a work of art? Who says that sculptures which are made in Africa are "primitive" and less valuable than paintings made in America?

"If it's man determining it then that is not a fair enough representation of the human race. You get your idea of quality and I get mine. And let the two ideas have a dialogue."

Judy Chicago's *Dinner Party* is at the Warehouse, White Lion Street, Islington, London, until May 28.

OPEN SPACE

In the Third Person

ANN SHEARER's article (March 11) draws attention to the point that "the Holy Spirit in its original expression was feminine."

Professor Elaine Pagels in her illuminating book, *The Gnostic Gospels*, finds in secret writings from New Testament times — proof of a rejection of the early Christian Church where this view was held, and women were appointed "on an equal basis with men as priests and bishops." I find it helpful to regard the Holy Spirit as the feminine quality of the Trinity (in the Jungian understanding of the world, and feel that this is borne out by St Paul's thoughts — the different facets of the Fruit of the Spirit being love, gentleness, kindness, peace, etc., though whether or not really believed that "in Christ" there is neither male nor female seems open to question. Cecily Taylor, Croydon, Surrey.

Drawing the right and proper line

B HALDMAN (Open Space March 12) accused the women's page of "inconsistency" and then supported the accusation by questioning the propriety of the surreal nude female torso accompanying the article. Oh dear! How embarrassing for him! I even more embarrassing if you're a woman B. Haldman. My suspicion of the analysis of the drawing is completely accurate and that the drawing is therefore appropriate, particularly when we know the image was chosen for the cover of Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch*. As the other images in Peter Clarke's illustration were referred to and supported by the text surely readers might have guessed that the torso was in some way relevant and appropriate.

Leveling inconsistency against the women's page is a worthy criticism. The women's page is consistently informed and obviously better informed than some of its readers! Lena Milesovic, Highfields, Leicester.

Slow death in the Pacific islands

WITH regard to Jane Dibben's plea for the Pacific (March 12), David Alton, MP, wrote (Agenda Extraordinary 8) about the Australian Royal Commission and the weapon tests in Australia in the Fifties and another article had appeared (February 23) by Adam Butler, MP, Minister of State for defence procurement.

Mr Butler went to great lengths to explain how safe the tests were for those who took part and yet, according to Jane Dibben, "it is in the Pacific where nuclear weapons have been tested, making islands uninhabitable, undermining people's source of income and — perhaps most horrifyingly — destroying their health. We are dying, slowly, very slowly of nuclear-related diseases. And our women are afraid of pregnancy. Some have had as many as 11 miscarriages. Some gave birth after nine months to babies like jelly fish, that breath and then die."

It was not only Britain who tested nuclear devices in the Pacific, but the points made by Jane Dibben have been raised before by some of our MPs, especially Mr David Alton, not about islanders from the Pacific, but about service personnel who were observers of the nuclear weapons test programme.

No doubt we shall see yet another letter from the Ministry of Defence saying how safe the tests were, but the personnel involved know they were subjected to great risk and dangerous levels of radiation. D. W. Whitaker, Winterton, Scunthorpe.

Who's dreaming of a BL Metro?

I MUST give vent to my feelings about a recent television commercial. Having already seen an advertisement for the BL Metro depicting a man as a would-be rally driver (which seems to be the trend in the car manufacturers' ads) I was sickened to see a similar ad for the same car showing a woman "dreaming" of using the car to drop the children off at school and fetch the shopping in. Why must we tolerate this blatant sexism from a state-subsidised industry?

I am not perhaps the staunchest supporter of the feminist movement yet, I fail to see how any woman with any self respect could succumb to such advertising. (Mr) A. J. Hall, Lancaster.

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Joan Ruddock — picture by Martin Argles

A funny thing happened

In the second of our series, the chairperson of CND finds that even in Nagasaki a sense of humour has its place

IT WAS Keith who got me into this. When I told him the Guardian had asked some "well-known" women to write about what made them laugh, he responded "Well, that'll be a short piece!" Suitably roused I said yes. I'd do it, when really I'd meant to say no.

I pondered on what my husband had said — were "well-known" women humorless? I thought I laughed easily and often, so who, or what, was responsible for his image of "well-known" women? I thought of a group of friends on the way back from a women's rally at which there had been a lot of joy and humour. We concluded that male and female laughter was often differently inspired and that women laughed more than men. I guess my husband was reflecting my rejection of the sexist jokes which still find an eager audience in the world of academia which he inhabits.

What makes me laugh? Spitting images, the IF cartoon; Jasper Carrott and front-row man, Max Boyce (I come from Pontypool). I also find the Dear Bill letters in Private Eye incredibly funny, though I dislike many of the more personal attacks the magazine publishes.

Salire must be the favourite form of humour of most political activists and I'm no exception. I find many of the actual exchanges in the House of Commons markedly funny, but Margaret Thatcher in Cabinet, courtesy of Flick and Law, has me laughing out loud.

I greatly admire those who have the ability to make

she who laughs last



others laugh. I don't, though I try, especially when chairing CND Council (around 110 earnest activists), to apply a humorous touch. When you're dealing with a subject as serious and potentially devastating as nuclear war and a mass movement with a high public profile, a sense of humour is essential.

Can I laugh at myself? Yes, but only in moderation. The dividing line, seems to be whether the joke is about something that can't be changed. It applies to other people, too. I dislike, for example, people joking about someone's baldness, when everyone knows most men are incredibly sensitive on that subject. Sometimes I find a remark which was cutting at the time, quite funny

in retrospect. A couple of years ago I went to Greenham straight from the office and talked to a woman who always wears army surplus. The next time I visited (in jeans) she remarked: "I didn't recognise you without your nylon."

Being a committed anti-racist and internationalist, my inclination is to reject national stereotypes and indeed, having travelled widely I have found humour to share and appreciate in every race and continent. But different customs do provide a rich source of amusement. When visiting Hiroshima and Nagasaki last year, I found much needed relief in the spectacle of our group of large Europeans and Americans being ordered into a crocodile, tourist fashion, behind a diminutive Japanese guide holding aloft (well below us) a little orange flag.

Laughing at jokes, laughing at people, laughing at situations — these came first to my mind, but perhaps the most important form of laughter is the kind that springs simply from a state of happiness. Frequently, though not necessarily, associated with intimacy and love, it is for most of us probably indefinable. At its simplest it's a matter of laughing with, rather than at, and the actual stimulus is fleeting and easily forgotten. I am lucky enough to have known it as a constant part of my life.

But what am I saying? Suddenly, what makes me laugh sounds very serious indeed! TOMORROW: Valerie Wise of the GLC.

Chaplin 1.50

David Lean's film of *A Passage To India* is a triumph of story-telling with a riveting performance by Peggy Ashcroft. Derek Malcolm reports

Striking return of a past master

THERE'S no such thing as a faithful screen version of a literary classic if by faithful you mean literal. The best a film-maker can do is to take an intelligent view and to pursue it logically to the end. That logic is better expressed in images than words. David Lean's *A Passage To India* (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue, etc, PG) does precisely this supremely well. It isn't Forster's *Passage*. It is Lean's. And that's no bad bargain.

The film is superbly crafted — the shooting script alone ought to be pinned up in every film school as an example of clarity and economy, and a good many directors, both would-be and practising, should be pinned down in their seats to watch the final product to see how such precision translates itself effectively on the screen.

But literal adaptation it is not, and that won't please everybody. The last section, for instance, effects a reconciliation between Aziz, the put-upon Indian doctor who has found himself at last and Fielding, the Englishman whose own identity has been threatened, in a picture postcard setting among the ruins of the ancient city of Lahore. It doesn't entirely work, but then neither does Forster's. "No, not yet. No, not there," retortations in the final pages of the novel.

Perhaps the film has no where very significant to go after the climax of the trial scene, as if what has previously been shown is incapable of being resolved as an epilogue. The failure is Alec Guinness's Professor Godbole, a vital link who seems too perfunctory to be more than momentarily effective. Images count, and was there ever a Brahmin with as chunky a pair of legs as this?

There are plenty of other caveats — everyone who has read the book will have his or her own imagination to match against that of Lean's. Yet the film is so watchable that despite its 163 minutes it does not seem a moment too long. Lean, at well past most people's retiring age and not having made a film for well over a decade, has produced the goods again — popular cinema with something of substance to it.

The fact that he had a restricted budget and less time than in his lavish heyday may actually have helped rather than hindered him. *Passage* has few of the grand and some would say grandiose, gestures of such epics as *Dr Zhivago* or *Ryan's Daughter*. It has more of the spare force of the earlier films, but then neither does it have Forster's "No, not yet. No, not there," retortations in the final pages of the novel.

It tells what still looks a superb story with the kind of dramatic flair and romantic expression that Lean has always shown as it is real but not necessarily the worse for that. Victor Bannerjee's excellent Aziz also seems as much symbol as reality. Yet Bannerjee succeeds so well in escaping from the initial ironic caricature and humanizing the doctor that his change from habit to someone proud of his own heritage becomes entirely believable.

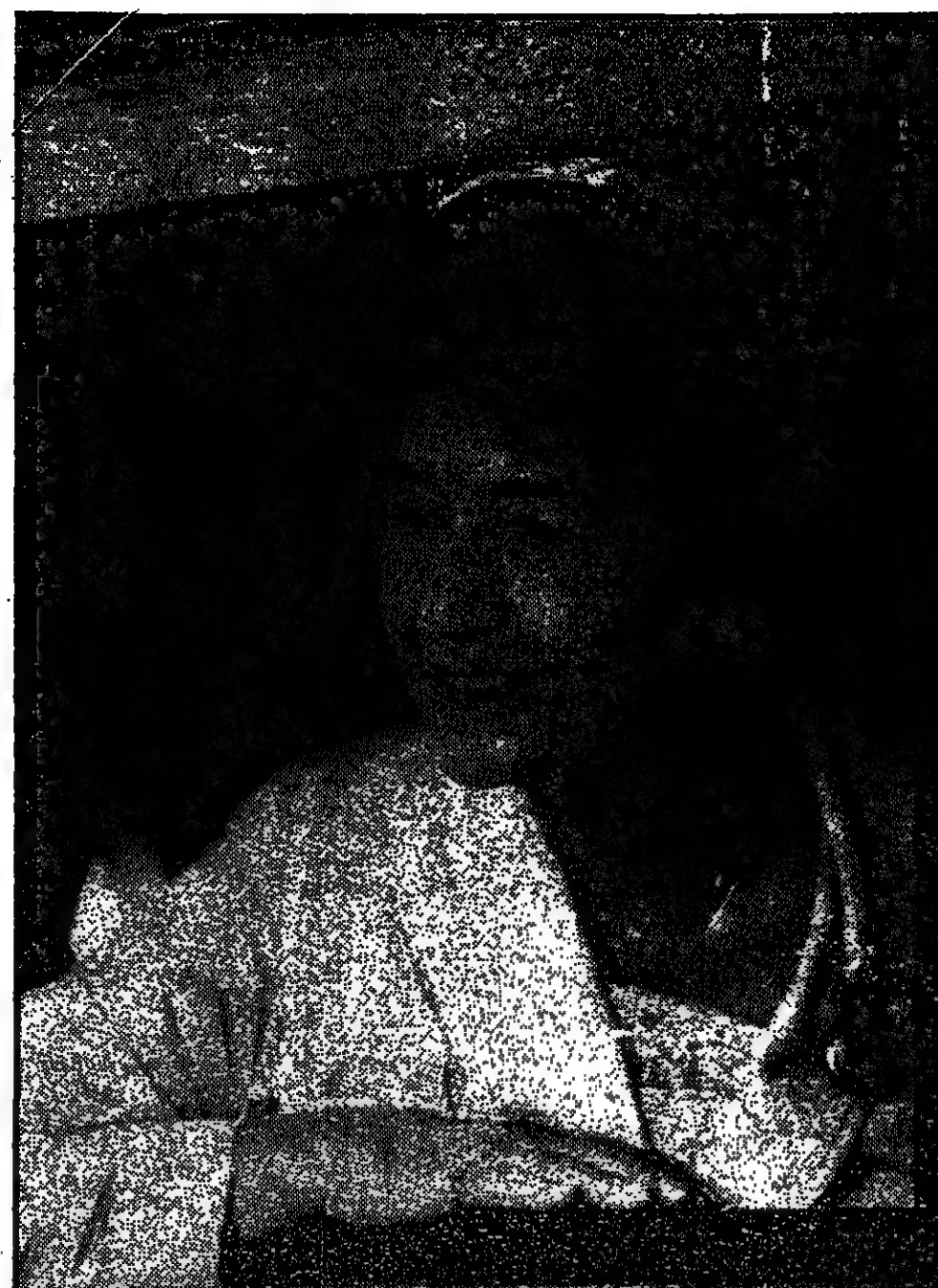
James Fox's Fielding is also a strong and credible performance, as is Nigel Havers's Ronnie. *A Passage To India* works on a potent mixture of the actor's craft and the director's orchestration of it. That is one of the most impressive features of the film. Another is that it is expressed so well in the cinema's strongest suit — images rather than words.

Lean's achievement is to reveal himself not just as an astute and telling craftsman but a film-maker who constantly struggles to go beyond mere realism into the realms of myth and primal feeling. *A Passage* sometimes stumbles, it is because he is striving for so much. Don't let anyone persuade you that the film should be seen for its workmanship alone. Faults or no, it is worth rather more than that.

Passage takes place in a colonial India that often seems a heightened, pointed version of the real thing, a symbol for as it is real but not necessarily the worse for that. Victor Bannerjee's excellent Aziz also seems as much symbol as reality. Yet Bannerjee succeeds so well in escaping from the initial ironic caricature and humanizing the doctor that his change from habit to someone proud of his own heritage becomes entirely believable.

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GALLERIES BRIEFING

Bruce McLean (Anthony d'Ottavio, 23 Dering Street, W1, and Bernard Jacobson's, Cork Street, W1, from tomorrow until April 19). New paintings at d'Ottavio's and works on paper at Bernard Jacobson's as Bruce McLean ends a period of relative silence with a typical burst of over-activity. Still a mimic and a cynic, still an inveterate, mucky-take of other people's styles of painting, he nevertheless comes across as a much more serious artist these days. His John Walker pastiches at Jacobson's remain hilarious. Bodyworks (Boulton, V and A, until April 9). The Japanese fashion-designer, Issey Miyake, has designed a huge installation that combines fashion with what appears to be a giant oil slick in which sparsely clothed manikins have been embedded like so many unfortunate gamblers. Too kitsch to be genuinely moving, the work does have a certain Wagnerian over-the-topness to recommend it. Helen Frankenthaler (Kneller Gallery, 22 Cork Street, until April 6). The fuss over Frankenthaler's designs for a new Prokofiev ballet at Covent Garden highlights the enormous rule that still exists between fine art and design. But at least her Covent Garden backdrops are large enough examples of colourful abstraction to be effective unlike this paltry collection of related watercolours and sketches. David Bomberg (Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, SW1, until April 12). Now that the late work of so many artists is in fashion it is easy to forget that only a few years ago David Bomberg's post-Vorticism paintings were universal ignored and dismissed. Looking at the fierce, emotional portraits and landscapes in this memorable exhibition it seems disgraceful that such a situation could ever have arisen. A few twentieth-century memories of Vorticism are also thrown in.

Outside London

John Moores Exhibition (Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, from Thursday until June 16). Like a wounded bull elephant in the ring, John Moores exhibition staggers and groans but keeps on going. Passionately devoted to "big" pictures, inevitably several steps behind the times, it remains the most important open exhibition in Britain and the only one which might, in the gloom of a Liverpool evening, pass for a show of international significance. It is some time since it looked as healthy as this. The judges have been ruthless in their selection and most of the youngish British painters who could be described as interesting are here. Waldemar Januszczak

TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

Panorama

BEING an educational drop-out used to mean you had grown your hair and couldn't face the exams, which may have felt much the same about you. Now it may equally well mean you have a degree, several years' teaching experience, the butt end of a burning idealism, and a sense of despair about a profession entered in high hope. At 21 teachers can't get out with those mystic letters after their names and a gleam in their eyes and get a lot less money than an 18-year-old copper trying on his first pair of big boots. If what *Panorama* (BBC-1) found last night is typical, Sir Keith is losing among many class teachers that young specialist teachers that LA Thatcher would dearly love to help build her technological dreamland.

As one disillusioned teacher illustrated, by the time you count up the unpaid overtime spent on extra-curricular activities for the kids, the parents, the reports, the committees, and preparing programmes for the next day's lessons, you actually end up with about 10 days paid holiday a year. And he is teaching PE. He won't have to spend further hours eliminating from the curriculum every last vestige of sexism and racism. Not to mention agnosticism and humanism, and not excluding all such references in Shakespeare and biology which, as we all know, is absolutely riddled with chauvinist tendencies.

So the mood Peter Taylor and the *Panorama* team found was not so much militant as totally fed up, morale reduced to a thin scraping round the bottom of the barrel. Those who can leave, do. Those who can't or won't are left to carry on in the knowledge that unless and until the parents tumble, the Government won't do anything, strike or no strike.

As for the other kind of drop-out, if you want to put your daughter on the screen, Mrs Worthington, you might learn from Kathy Langton. In 1978 she was at school facing nine O-levels and hoping to be a writer. In his case, which she became a kind of specimen, swept into the butyric net of Horizon (BBC-2) which made that 1978 programme about a bunch of schoolgirls and boys interested in science.

Last night's follow up programme showed that three of those original six teenagers were still pursuing scientific careers, one was in the navy, one still trying, god, help her, to be a teacher. Kathy has a computer, presents a mini-program, driving instructor and now, interviewee for this programme. Being interviewed, by her looked rather like the old not-shower, cold shower and very rough, rough treatment. Investigating, really, but leaving sore patches.

GLASGOW

John Meira

SCO/Barnet

MATHIAS Barnet, conductor of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, appeared last night as a composer in the first British performance of his *Ol-Ouk*, in a fiction myth, *Ol-Ouk*, God of all rivers, lakes and seas, apparently competed in displays of sartorial grandeur against the Almighty. The latter, from hand, dog, bird, etc, etc, ran the point-hungry — by proxy, since he was always represented by a chicken. The illustrative relevance of the composition is less noticeable than its strange use of the string players. They not only hum, but slap the body of their instruments, slap their strings, glisten at length, go back and forth across all strings, make ringing noises from harmonics, and only rarely indulge in an ordinary bowed arco line. Curiouser and curiously, as Alice would have said, it was also fascinating and would have been more enjoyable if it had not been so deadly serious.

Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto seems a mammoth piece, with the imbecile mimicry of the first movement themes treated in a take it or leave it manner — I am quite happy to leave it.

The second movement, using a figure of folk-song provocation, creates a certain previous repose and after the cadence, Soviet jollity returns in the finale, as is shown by the angular, almost punning, by thirds and sixths. What made this performance special was the presence of Paul Tollerier in the solo part, trying brilliantly, devotedly, and alas vainly, to bring life to this unpropitious material.

This strangely constructed programme finished with Mozart's *Wind Serenade* (K361), played with both a string base and a contra-bassoon. Though the balance was occasionally middle-heavy it was perfectly adjusted for the heavenly first adagio, and for the variations with their cunning instrumental doublings. The Rondo seemed fast, but the glitter and fuss of Mozart's "Turkish" style made an exciting finish.

BELFAST

Ian Hill

Now You're Talkin'

IT IS hard to see *Now You're Talkin'* currently touring Northern Ireland's community halls, as the conclusion of the trilogy which the company, Charabanc, claims to be *Let Us Tell You*, set in the mill strike

of 1911, and *Oni Delf And False Teeth*, set in the political wastelands of 1949, were vivacious matches of Belfast's oral myths and legends captured and dramatised as a series of alternatively poignant and farcical tableaux.

Now *You're Talkin'* is, by contrast, a play for today in which the director Pam Brighton and company writers have got their act together and produced character, structure and plot.

While the aim as before is to show the men and women of Northern Ireland that theirs is the real history of the province, Charabanc must accept that the critical godposts have moved.

The setting is an Ulster seaside guest house where a group of Catholic and Protestant women have been brought together for a weekend of encounter and reconciliation. Their world-beater is a penniless American evangelist for peace.

But this group are not entirely pliant. Perhaps Jackie the nervous Pro, and Colette, the big unemployed Catholic, will come over. But who could move Veronica, the bitter Republican, Thelma the suburban Pro, and cosy Madeline, the good-time girl with a husband in the Kesh?

Too hip with his sexuality, the evangelist is an Ulster seaside guest house where a group of Catholic and Protestant women have been brought together for a weekend of encounter and reconciliation. Their world-beater is a penniless American evangelist for peace.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Vladimir Ashkenazy

IT WAS good to have a reminder in this formidable recital of Rachmaninov and Chopin — that Vladimir Ashkenazy, frequently a conductor these days, has not abandoned his primary role of virtuoso pianist. It was good to have a reminder too that though Ashkenazy's piano records are consistently fine, he has something extra to say to a live audience.

It so happened that only a day or so earlier I had heard some of his recordings of Rachmaninov's *Etudes Tableaux*, but here in six of the nine *Etudes Tableaux* of Opus 39 — the first five plus the final *Tempo di marcia* — there was a degree of freedom missing on record. That was not only in the wistfully communicative breeze

giving way to slack fairs. Much pining back is needed in Act Two if the targets set up in Act One are to be hit. That said, Sarah Jones plays her usual toughie with style, and Carol Scanlan's Jackie shows a performer whose comic timing improves with every outing.

Aidan McCann has a lovely time to himself in the dual roles of charismatic preacher and punk caretaker. *A Passage To India* works on a potent mixture of the actor's craft and the director's orchestration of it. That is one of the most impressive features of the film. Another is that it is expressed so well in the cinema's strongest suit — images rather than words.

Lean's achievement is to reveal himself not just as an astute and telling craftsman but a film-maker who constantly struggles to go beyond mere realism into the realms of myth and primal feeling. *A Passage* sometimes stumbles, it is because he is striving for so much. Don't let anyone persuade you that the film should be seen for its workmanship alone. Faults or no, it is worth rather more than that.

As pay-off came Chopin at his most Beethovenian, the G sharp minor Scherzo (no 3) written two years earlier and altogether more outward-going with its vigorous echoes of the scherzo of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

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Why thunder rolls from the pulpits

The Bishop of Durham says on television that the Government's economic strategy is "threateningly divisive." He points to the danger of a kind of "police state" where the rich have to be protected against the growing army of the poor and dispossessed. Immediate outrage among Conservative MPs. With searing eloquence, Mrs Jill Knight, calls the bishop "an ignorant disaster." The Archbishop of Canterbury issues a statement which, while sounding less than happy at the Bishop's sweeping excursions into defence policy and the future of the Falklands, defends his right to speak out on the condition of the people. Further Conservative protest.

It would be stretching the point too far to say that the accumulated skirmishes of the past year have brought about a crisis between Church and State. The MPs who lash the bishops most are usually the Westminster equivalents of the machines which used to "speak your weight" in stores and railway stations: with the same swiftness of response and about the same degree of intellectual penetration. The Prime Minister may have been angry with Dr Runcie in the past, particularly after the Falklands service, but Downing Street notably distanced itself from some freerelance sniping by a junior minister, Mr Ray Whitney, ten days ago. Even so, there is no doubt that large parts of the Party are toying with patience. Why can't these people clear out of the political arena where they don't belong and concentrate on improving the spiritual condition of Britain?

What such objectors overlook — or, more often, prefer not to see — is that Durham, in his rumbustious way, and Canterbury, in his more cautious one, are reflecting a growing mood in the nation, churchgoing and otherwise. If they dramatise what they are saying — Durham with his police state, Canterbury with his insistence that the fear of disease, death and disaster are not only confined to Ethiopia

— that is maybe because people in the stricken cities and the blighted regions keep telling them the message isn't getting through. So Durham reports "near total failure in the corridors of power down south, to appreciate how bitter people are feeling," while Canterbury speaks of London, and especially Whitehall, looking as remote and uncaring to people in the North-East as Rome must have done to foot soldiers patrolling the wall.

That these are not the romantic fantasies of people who have dreamed too long in cathedral cloisters is confirmed in a recent Mori poll for LWT. Two thirds of those questioned believed Britain had become more divided since Mrs Thatcher came to office. Four in ten of those who thought so blamed the Government. Nearly 80 per cent thought the gap between rich and poor had widened; 65 per cent saw a further stretching of the North-South divide, and as many as 63 per cent thought that if present policies persisted riots and disturbances in our cities would become commonplace. Furthermore, 78 per cent believed the Government must do more for people and communities in areas of high unemployment, even if that meant changing policies — which of course it will.

All that is the stuff of every day life if you live in the diocese of Durham. It may shout less stridently at you in Canterbury, or even Lambeth Palace, but you cannot be insulated from it even so. The Archbishop, by virtue of his office, has become a kind of oneman National Reporting Centre to which all the anguish and apprehension of the parishes in the beleaguered regions keep pouring in.

To turn his back on that witness, on the grounds that it is all too political or that Conservative politicians, whether Mrs Thatcher or merely Mrs Knight, might be offended, would be an abdication of a dishonourable and particularly soulless kind.

Bogged down in blood

The conflict between Iran and Iraq has now gone on longer than the First World War, but the escalation of hostilities by both sides over the past fortnight shows that neither has reached a level of exhaus-

tion which would compel it to sue for peace. At the same time there are signs that both regimes might not be totally opposed to disengagement. Iraq, which started the war in September 1980 in the hope of cheap territorial profit from a neighbour embroiled in the Ayatollah's revolution, has been asking the United Nations for help in achieving a ceasefire and a withdrawal to the frontier. Iran, which has had to endure rather more of such attacks than its enemy, has offered to revive last year's agreement to eschew raids on civilian targets if Iraq will do likewise.

The present flare-up began on March 5, when Iraqi aircraft raided an incomplete nuclear power-plant and a steelworks in Iran, which retaliated the next day with an artillery bombardment of Basra. Iraq's response was to exploit the air superiority it has enjoyed throughout by bombing Iranian cities, eventually including Tehran for the first time, although the Iranians managed to strike Baghdad. Both belligerents attacked tankers in the Gulf while on the ground Iran appeared to have learned nothing from its bloody setback last year when a fanatical "human wave" attack across the marshes on the southern front faltered in the mud; in the past few days it launched another offensive over the same ground.

Carefully orchestrated celebrations in Baghdad yesterday — triumphalist martial music on the radio interspersed with claims of a major victory — seemed to suggest a restoration of the stalemate, or more. But even if the Iranian attack has been halted, the manner in which such reports as we have suggest it was carried out indicates a change of approach that ought to give President Saddam Hussein food for thought. Last year's shambles notwithstanding, the marshes offer the Iranians the best chance of progress because the terrain is bad for tanks but good for light forces; they also launched their offensive against the junction of two Iraqi armies, a notorious weak spot in any defence; and they proved able to follow up the success of their initial probe with rapid reinforcement yet without sending in the untrained mobs of last year.

Iraq, outnumbered three to one, does not have the strength to win a real war of attrition despite its superiority in defence in depth, in technology and in the air. Iran is short of heavy weaponry, spares and

friends and the incompetence of the militias combined with the readiness of both East and West to supply Iraq has helped to keep a limited frontier war going for 53 months. Most of the rest of the world appears to be indifferent or unable to choose between two unlovely regimes and seems to prefer an inconclusive but cruel conflict to continue regardless of mounting civilian casualties. So far only the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has managed to exert influence on both sides, however limited. But King Hussein and Mr Mubarak are now involved. The latest eruption should not deter the UN and the peacemakers from exploiting the hints of a cautious readiness to consider an honourable, exhausted draw.

A test for life or death

Yet again, it has fallen to the lot of the unfortunate Oxfordshire area health authority to expose a general problem in the health care system. The local community health council has revealed that three Oxfordshire women from whom cervical smears had been taken were not informed that their tests showed positive cancer traces. As a result, the health council alleges, one of the women has died and the remaining two are seriously ill. That is disturbing enough. But these cases are not isolated. Other health authorities are not carrying out fully effective screening either. The British Medical Journal recently reported the results of a follow-up survey of 1,000 Nottinghamshire women with positive smears. It revealed that less than two-thirds of the cases had been followed up successfully. That does not necessarily mean that all those women either have died or will die. But it does expose them to considerable risk of developing tumours. Studies in Manchester and in south London put the matter more precisely. There, the failure to follow up positive tests accounted for some 15 per cent of the undetected cervical cancer cases. Now a much fuller survey has been carried out by the Opposition health spokesman, Mr Frank Dobson MP, and it is due for publication by the end of the month. It confirms that the Oxfordshire failures are not untypical and

Mr Dobson has concluded that current smear test provisions are in a shambles.

Each year, some 3.25 million women are given cervical smear tests, many of them as part of a regular check-up programme of the kind which is being increasingly advocated by women's health organisations. The programme has increased very rapidly since the test became available on the National Health Service more than 20 years ago. Cervical cancer, unlike some other versions, is relatively easy to detect and a positive smear will normally enable effective preventive action to be taken. As a result of the smear programme, the numbers of women dying from cervical cancer have declined steadily, year by year, to a current annual total of around 2,000 deaths. This total would be considerably reduced in turn if every woman was reached automatically and regularly by the existing voluntary programme. Approximately seven women per thousand provide positive tests. So a comprehensive screening system would probably succeed in substantially reducing the current rate of deaths, though it would still not eradicate the disease and its effects absolutely.

Regular preventive health care is important not only to deal with cervical cancer. It could and should be a much more fundamental part of NHS provision than it is. Imagine how many deaths and serious illnesses might be prevented if everybody got a regular health check-up of the sort which we take for granted with dentists. But no amount of check-ups will help anybody if the results are not passed on to the patient. That was one of the reasons why the national recall system for cervical cytology tests was devolved to local level two years ago. But manual recall systems are clearly vulnerable to blunder. In Oxfordshire someone has blundered in a way which would lose them their job in many another profession. So Mr Dobson is right to insist that computerised recall is essential to prevent tragic procedural failures like the Oxfordshire cases. Most of the bills and reminders that find their way through the average letter-box each morning are computerised. And sometimes the relentless computerised letters feel like intolerable harassment. But nobody is going to complain if one of those letters saves a life and preserves a family.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The head-start that Asian and African children get

Sir,—Year after year studies reveal that West Indian children lag behind their white Caucasian and Asian counterparts at school.

The Swann Report, (Guardian, March 15), deserves congratulation because it concludes that "a complex mixture of factors with socio-economic deprivation as a main one, is largely caused by racial prejudice" account for this underachievement.

However it is difficult to understand why the report fails to ask other questions. It is surely correct to compare like with like. Asians suffer as much from white racism as West Indians, and in some cases worse. Africans too experience the same racism.

But no mention is made of African children in the report, which sidesteps the question: why do West Indians achieve less in British society than Asian or African children?

If the right questions were asked, there is little doubt the answers would be an unpalatable indictment of white racism for several generations. That West Indian ancestry is largely African is beyond dispute. That the African family structure in the West Indies was destroyed by the white slave-owners is also beyond dispute.

At the risk of offending women liberationists, it should be pointed out that a significant proportion of West Indian children come from a parental unit not too distinct from that which suited the slave economy.

The children in a family may have the same mother, but different fathers. This is difficult for British society to accept.

White teachers need to come to terms with this aspect of West Indian practice. When one examines the family and parental structures among Asians and Africans, one finds that the siblings usually share the same father and mother.

It may be that this parental structure is better suited to fighting white racism — hence the much higher achievement rate of Asian children. — Yours sincerely, (Dr) S.W.P. Mhlongo, 81 St Raphael's Way, London NW10.

Sir,—You report that the Swann Committee noted that Bangladeshi children do particularly badly at school, and concluded that this was due to socio-economic deprivation and racial harassment.

A further factor is the determination of the British Government to delay or deny entry to Britain of Bangladeshi children. About 50 per cent of those who apply to join their fathers here are refused entry; and the procedures involve delays of years before entry is possible for most other families.

These children miss vital early years in school because the Government uses delays to limit the number of black people allowed to enter each year. Fiona Macgarratt, Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, London EC1.

Not all the fault of MI5

Sir,—The allegations by ex-MI5 officer Cathy Massiter, of widespread surveillance and illegal files being kept on GND by the security services, should come as no surprise to those who have followed the Whitehall civil servants who have just finished their civil defence exercise, Winter.

During this "paper" exercise, civil servants have been playing out the roles of Ministers in the build up to war, including the procedures to be followed to release nuclear weapons. In particular, Winter has been practising Home Office plans to contain anti-war protests.

The number one priority, contained in the Police Manual of Home Defence, asks for "measures to maintain internal security, especially the detention of subversive or potentially subversive people." The preparation and maintenance of lists of alleged subversives to be interned is one of the key wartime tasks of MI5.

About 20,000 are thought to be on MI5's arrest lists. In the build up to war, MI5 would round up suspected dissidents, using the Police National Computer (which normally maintains 40 million records of individuals and vehicles).

Exact internment sites are not known, but under emergency powers legislation almost all the normal peace-time prison population would be released — leaving only the most dangerous prisoners. Army camps could also be used for detention. Whether the children of dissenting parents would be similarly detained, or whether families would be forcibly split up, is not clear.

It is quite clear from past Home Office guidance that the priority of civil defence is to secure the state against a dissident population which could interfere with arrangements to move to a war footing.

But the fact is that the main Opposition party, together with a wide section of the country, believes that such a move, to implement nuclear war, represents the greatest threat of all to our security.

MI5's blanket surveillance of the peace movement should not be a surprise when it is realised that this is the role it is being asked to perform under Home Office guidance. It is just one further erosion of civil liberties that the nuclear state inevitably brings with it. — Yours faithfully, Roger Mahwood, 82 Belle Vue Road, Wivenhoe, Essex.

A cynic's view of the Geneva arms talks agenda

Sir,—The newly commenced round of arms control talks in Geneva provides another opportunity for appraisal of the activities of our political masters.

The negotiators look as if they will continue to be locked in discussions of launcher count, device yield, MIRV capability (the numbers game) when it is likely that such criteria have been invalidated by the work of Turco, Toon, Ackerman, Polack, and Sagan (TTAPS) in developing the "nuclear winter" scenario.

Assuming the likely case that the TTAPS scenario is valid, what are being discussed in Geneva are not nearly related factors affecting the possibility of winning or losing a future war, but roughly how fast humanity's goose can be cooked. In such circumstances, consideration of numbers is irrelevant for each side has more than enough; targeting is also irrelevant. And we can properly cease to consider change in the competence of one side or the other.

The possibility of fighting "limited" nuclear wars without crossing the TTAPS threshold has regularly been discounted as beyond the competence of both politicians and the armed forces: the former is vulnerable to the limited ability of human beings to take good decisions in chaotic and rapidly changing circumstances; and the latter to early disruption by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from the first explosions.

If this is the case, and it seems plausible, all that is required to be a nuclear superpower is the establishment of a reasonable domestic megatonnage adequate to initiate a nuclear winter. The megatonnage doesn't have to be able to go anywhere; the wind will take care of that. It must just be reliably triggerable in the event of a modest assault. And as the difficulty with nuclear weapons is not making but delivering them, this approach would have a significant effect on the costs of being world force in the nuclear business.

If our leaders are truly interested in mankind's survival, then high on the Geneva agenda will be consideration of joint fund-

ing for research into the consequences of the TTAPS conjecture. Such action would introduce a note of reality into the discussions otherwise based on equating possession of nuclear weapons to having a quiverful of good arrows.

Of course, it may be that the influence of the military/industrial complex is sufficient to inhibit such consideration. If this is so, the cynics among us will rest easier; for we believe there is de facto agreement not to wage modern war, but to use its threat as a bludgeoning device for the diversion of ever-increasing fractions of human resource to the military/industrial complex.

Perhaps we now have a chance to determine this, Ian C. Douglas, Lower Assendon, Oxon.

Sir,—Now that all the razzamatts of the first week of the Geneva arms talks is over, Greenpeace would like to repeat to the British Government the simple suggestion we made to the superpowers last week when we unfolded our banner saying: "Put words into action, stop nuclear testing now"

(Guardian, March 15). Were Britain to be the first to act upon this suggestion, it could help not only to freeze the nuclear arms race, but to save the only treaty which inhibits the spread of nuclear arms to yet more countries: the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

A test ban would undoubtedly be the first attainable step to a nuclear freeze. In 1989 the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR were reportedly as little as six weeks away from sorting out the technicalities of a comprehensive test ban. But the invasion of Afghanistan and a subsequent lack of political will by all parties put paid to that.

Britain could break this impasse by reminding itself of how President Kennedy limited atmospheric testing by the superpowers. He merely announced in June 1963—the year after the Cuban missile crisis—that the US would stop testing in the atmosphere and challenged the Soviet Union to do likewise. Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in October, since then more than 100 nations have joined in.

A test ban would effectively freeze the reliable development of first-strike weapons systems; seriously hinder the "stars wars" initiative; be satisfactorily verified using the latest seismic and satellite techniques; and help to control the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

The last point is timely because the future of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is to be reviewed in Geneva in September, is threatened by the failure of the US, UK, and USSR to live up to their obligations under Article VI, to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date."

The British Government has an historic opportunity to encourage a global nuclear freeze and to save the NPT. Surely such an initiative would have more international relevance than "pooling" around on the fringes of the superpowers' disarmament negotiations. — Colin Himes, 36 Graham Street, London N1.

Miscellany in short

Sir,—Britain led the world in the development of light-emitting diodes. The first practical ones were described in the Journal of the Royal Naval Scientific Service, and the first full-scale use was in RAF reconnaissance aircraft. In the full-page advertisement (March 15) extolling army technology, many items were blanked out. The claim that British Army researchers invented the LED should also have been deleted. — Yours faithfully, (Prof) J. W. Allen, St Andrews, Fife.

Sir,—Hold hard. The old firm is not put for grabs. The British Council has not sold its birthright for a mess of Japanese pottage, or indeed for £1 million as you claim (Leader, March 14).

Sir,—Poverty of argument can sometimes be alleviated by the distribution of information. Since D. C. Arnott (Letters, February 19), seems to know so little about the policy of the CBI, let us try!

The Budget Representations of the CBI contained three main policy prescriptions, all of which were designed to improve the competitiveness of the UK economy. We have asked for reductions in personal taxation, through an increase in personal allowances. If our Representations were enacted, one million people could be taken out of tax and some of the effects of the poverty and unemployment traps could be alleviated.

We have asked for a set of measures to reduce corporation and capital tax. If enacted, these measures would substantially reduce business costs and increase competitiveness. When our competitiveness increases, we sell

more goods and services and employ more people. We have asked the Government to be much more vigilant about the efficiency of the public services, so that more resources can be released for capital expenditure. The CBI has argued for nearly two years that this expenditure could be devoted to cost-effective infrastructure projects, all of which would further reduce business costs.

The benefits from budget measures are good for the CBI — but are not confined to the CBI. British business cannot thrive without the British economy thriving; the British economy cannot thrive unless British business thrives. What Mr Arnott and other readers must accept is the assumption that jobs cannot be created without following the painful route of increased competitiveness and productivity. — Yours faithfully, Kenneth Edwards, Confederation of British Industry, London WC1.

When the West raises a double standard

Sir,—Your thoughtful Leader of March 14 tempers the near-euphoric welcome accorded to Mr Gorbachev by a more sober assessment of possible future Russian policies and their effect on international relations.

With near unanimity — notably excepting Mr Brezhnev — hands have been thrown in the air at the prospect of a Soviet leader being in power for perhaps 10 years or more, after the stalemate caused by the brevity of occupation by the two previous incumbents. This optimism surely implies a degree at least of approval, indeed virtue, in the very system which allows such lengthy terms of office and has long been anathema to the Western countries.

You refer to the laxity and corruption towards the end of the 19 years of Mr Brezhnev's rule, not to mention the 30 years of Stalin's; and I recall few voices indeed raised in praise of the endles years of Franco and Salazar, though neither had the fate of civilisation in their hands.

Doubtless there are many advantages to a period of stable, assured leadership in any country; but there should be little surprise if Mr Gorbachev, for whatever



reason, deems it not worth while to do long-term business with an aged and soon to be lame-duck president in the White House. And it is a moot point as to whether the 25 years of Mr Gromyko as foreign minister have been of any real benefit to Russia, or the West, when he has had to deal with countless dozens of relatively ephemeral opposite numbers. — Yours faithfully, Colin B. Brooks, 3 Titheway, Roade, Northampton.

Sir,—Your overzealous correspondent, T.C. Frenzel (March 15), suggests that the new Soviet leader's name should be spelled Gorbachov, not Gorbachev. If we are going to be that pedantic, we should replace the final "v" with an unvoiced "f", render the first (unstressed) vowel as "u", and end up with Garbachof.

What your correspondent ignores is that there are, whether one likes it or not, accepted conventions for the transliteration of Russian names into English. The stressed Russian vowel pronounced "yo" is usually rendered as "y" or "yo", to suggest its Cyrillic form "y" or even "e". Thus we have Khruschev and Gorbachev. Admittedly it is confusing to the novice to have to learn the distinction between the pronunciation of Gorbachev and, say, Turge- nev or Balakirev; only knowing where the stress falls will enable one to get it right. — Yours faithfully, Michael J. Smith, 15 Golden Hind Park, Southampton.

and the hawthorns in an overgrown hedge bore new bright green leaves. The recently issued stamps portraying insects are one of the most attractive sets ever produced by the British Post Office, but only the buff-tailed bumblebee and the seven-spot ladybird, which appear on the two lowest values, are common throughout Britain. A native of the hawthorn in Cheshire is unlikely to be taken as a pest, but it cannot break human skin. — L. P. SAMUELS.

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The Schools Council might not have been perfect but it was a valuable source of independent advice and assistance, now lost to education by political overkill. Maureen O'Connor lays the blame, and examines the implications of the loss

A stab in the dark

WHO KILLED Cock Robin? It was never difficult, in the case of the Schools Council, to pin down who did the deed. In the teeth of a favourable report from Mrs Nancy Thomas, its inquiry, it could only have been Sir Keith Joseph himself who commissioned that overly political murder.

What was harder to work out at the time was a motive for the crime. Those involved with the victim have now come up with the evidence in a new book, entitled simply *Life and Death of the Schools Council*. In this whodunnit, it was not greed or passion, but power which led to murder. And what suffered was not only an imperfect but re-vitalised institution, but the partnership in education between central government, the local authorities, the teachers, and latterly parents. With the death of a representative forum on the curriculum and examinations, power shifted sharply to the centre. Senior civil servants, who had neither understood nor wanted partnership, took control.

The last secretary of the Council, John Mann, who was personally attacked by DES officials during the final manoeuvres against the council, is quite clear that the DES, under the centralist permanent secretary James Hamilton, nurtured sufficient animosity towards the council to overcome the overt support being given by HMI and by civil servants actually involved in it after the reorganisation of 1978.

The DES had always had difficulty in coping with such an independent body, he says. The Department had "little regard for team building, expertise, the ability of organisations to learn from experience, or the need to see things through to a successful conclusion." The Council, under organisational control by the DES, had 13 joint secretaries in 14 years, and few directly recruited or permanent staff. DES representatives came and went, and a high proportion were real "retirees." A qualified accountant was not recruited until 1980.

Civil servants, Mr Mann says, found difficulty working in a committee structure where their word was not accepted as read by tough and experienced members from other spheres. Quite senior officials failed to appreciate the democratic nature of the Council's structure. DES approval of the annual report, Mr Mann was told, had been "withheld" by the department's representative on conviction by an official obviously oblivious that approval was a corporate decision which the DES could like or lump but could not change.

Racism and injustice

And most telling of all, Walter Ulrich of the DES informed Mrs Treiman's inquiry at some length that the council required "competent, loyal and submissive staff." Competent and loyal John Mann is ready enough to accept as a requirement. And his staff, he says, were both. "Submissive" as a requirement for staff of professional status and some stature, he regards as insulting, and a telling revelation of the Department's later attitude towards the council.

By the time the inquiry was launched the DES had clearly abandoned the commitment to the council's brief which it had seemed to show after the 1978 re-organisation. By 1981, it was calling into question the balanced structure of its major committees — with representation from local and national government, the teaching profession and outsiders — and "much else besides." In any case, told Mrs Treiman, "the DES stance in relation to curriculum has changed, substantially. It is now accepted generally that the DES could speak with authority on curriculum issues and present ministers were perhaps more inclined to look for radical changes."

The same year the Department's stance in the garden of the curriculum, some might say with both hands, was "with the

publication of The School Curriculum. The council's own document, The Practical Curriculum, delayed by agreement with the chairman John Tomlinson, so that it did not re-emerge until the Department's effort, followed soon afterwards.

The contrast between a thoughtful and liberal summary of the curriculum, worked out line-by-line by practitioners and others within the council, and the Government's superficial proposals — a contrast noted on this page — must have been starkly obvious to the DES. In a sense, the Council signed its own death warrant by doing what it was set up to do at precisely the wrong moment. Twelve months later, six months after the publication of the Treiman Report, Sir Keith announced the execution.

It is not argued by John Mann, John Tomlinson, or any of the other contributors to this collection of essays, that the Schools Council, even after its re-organisation, was perfect. It remained unwieldy and bureaucratic, to an extent because its brief was to reconcile so many different interests.

But as Christopher Price, the former MP, who watched the Council at work both as an educational journalist and latterly as chairman of the Commons select committee on education, comments: it did distribute material which was extensive and trusted. Its loss means that teachers are denied its independent advice, and the possibility of taking part in curriculum development projects of great depth and breadth. The immediate price, he suggests, will be paid in lessons which are more rigid and boring than they need be because the flow of ideas and assistance for good teachers has dried up. As Joan Dean, chief inspector for Surrey, concludes, it is quite likely that it will eventually have to be re-invented.

Nor does the book exempt everyone else from blame in the council's demise. It was slow, says Joan Dean, to tackle the issue of the whole curriculum, and it was slow to

involve the somewhat suspiciously elected members of local authorities, who in the end refused to fund it as an entirely local authority body. But those were to some extent the failures of representation, the body to come to terms with shifts in opinion which came relatively late in its life. And they would, in the end, have done little to save it from the determined centralists at Elizabeth House.

The extent of the DES's coup only became apparent afterwards. Two new bodies, one for examinations and one for the curriculum were set up, with members appointed by the minister. Little has been heard of either. Proposals for new examinations now come from the DES — CPVE and the proposed AS levels originated there. Criteria for the new 16 plus are set there. The curriculum body is expected to do little more than provide advice on curriculum policies which have already been laid down by the DES.

Always on the look out

Prescriptive and arid documents like English 5 to 16 emerge without consultation with either teachers or the local authorities, much less "outsiders" like parents, industry and commerce who were represented on the Schools Council. Ministers, some not even in education, feel free to prescribe discussion of social and political issues by young people on courses such as AYS which are supposed to have an educational content. Policy now comes first consultation second, if at all.

The secret garden of the curriculum may have been an overgrown and tangled place, but it was fertile, and flowers bloomed. It is now in danger of being ploughed up for the sort of prairie farming which produces only a dull uniformity. And that is not good news for teachers or their pupils.

Life and Death of the Schools Council, edited by Maureen O'Connor, is published by The Folio Press, London, price £8.95.



Is there work after a course on the YTS?



CAREERS

AFTER just two years the Youth Training Scheme is a bit too young for definite judgment, though anyone who is lucky to be involved in it has the right to know how it is going, especially at the local level where it matters most. This is not always easy. Teachers believe that too many careers officers bypass the schools and reserve their advice for the young clients who come directly to them. Nor is it easy when the last minute whether their programmes are going to be acceptable; schools want to be able to present 16 plus options in sixth form, college, YTS or job-search as early as possible in the pupils' fifth year.

In general, it seems, youngsters are going into the scheme with increasing confidence. It tends to be the parents who are the most suspicious, seeing YTS as an under-paid substitute for real jobs and an artificial employment statistics.

The official post-YTS employment rates are encouraging — the national average is given as 70 per cent. There are, of course, wide regional variations. In Oxfordshire it may be as high as 90 per cent, though in Bicester, not so far away, about 68 per cent is claimed; on North Tyneside it is 40 per cent and in Sefton (Merseyside) 45 per cent. Yet these figures all over the country a fair number (between 30 and 40 per cent) of young people simply drop out of sight of officialdom: only 47 per cent of ex-trainees responded to the last survey.

Managing agents at a recent National Workshop produced a long list of complaints, though, to be fair, most of them were refuted, not only by the Minister's guidance but by experienced guidance teachers. They don't communicate well with the schools; they well favour "high status jobs" and those they know best, being local authority-based.

the service can be inconsistent in its policies. In reply, others say that managing agents are not always ready to receive new trainees (who may have to buy their own equipment and protective clothing) and many do not welcome "careerist" officers who are not interested in their premises. There is criticism of some further education colleges which don't really try to provide the kind of off-the-job training expected in YTS. The Minister, Peter Morrison, replied in terms of the new orthodoxy; if the colleges can't or won't adapt, market forces will take over. Self-financing training companies will take their place.

Teachers worry about the cutbacks in Mode B schemes, those based on workshops and ITecs. These are most needed in areas of high unemployment and by low achievers and ex-special school pupils who need the protection of a sheltered environment. Mode A schemes are preferred by the Government, largely because they are less expensive to fund, and by trainees because they are more likely to lead to jobs. No one doubts that YTS will soon become compulsory, under the threat of loss of benefit. Even its most staunch supporters, however, deplore the scheme from the principle of voluntary participation and ask what is going to happen to the young people who are not in the scheme and where the extra 100,000 or so places are going to come from.

There are negative reports — of an office training scheme which employs "brainwashing techniques" to teach keyboard skills, of chaotic recruitment (sometimes by banks), of good programmes blocked by unions. There are, however, managing agents with excellent reputations. They include large retail chains (Debenhams, John Lewis, D. H. Evans, Marks & Spencer) and British Rail, where training officers employ full-time employment; the American-controlled BAT company and Westminster Chamber of Commerce have been described as caring agents, providing good work experience.

Yet most guidance teachers feel that YTS offers a reasonable way forward in a difficult world, so long as trainees and their parents keep in touch with the careers services and do not hesitate to speak out if they feel they are in the wrong scheme, if things are not going right and, at the end of their year, to ask: where do I go from here?

Written by Jack Cross, with information supplied by Mike Leonard of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

Julia Hagedorn sits in on the test trials of the latest book in a fiction library for reluctant teenage readers

How the publishers decide it's a Knockout

"IT MAKES you feel guilty about being white." As I'm black, I feel I should go over there or try and do something here. "It's a disgrace that blacks and whites have separate buses. In 20 years' time it could be happening in Britain."

Such vehemence of expression in 12 and 13-year-olds is usually found when discussing last night's telly programme. Not as was the case in the English department at Stoke Newington school, Jane Joyner, is also series editor for Longman's Knockouts — a fiction library for reluctant teenage readers. Jane is in the hot of trying out all the manuscripts on pupils from her second year classes. And she takes their comments on character, plot and construction so seriously that authors

have been asked to alter some of the weaknesses the children have picked out. On the day of my visit they were discussing the latest addition to the Knockouts list, *Journey to Jo'burg* by Beverly Naidoo. It could be published yesterday. This is a slightly unusual book in that it is written by the education group of the British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, one of whose objectives is to keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake in that country. The education group has been made aware during their work in schools that there was a desperate need for a story book about South Africa that children could read and enjoy while at the same time becoming conscious of the conditions under which black children of their own age lived.

The story is fairly simple. Two children make a journey

to Johannesburg to bring back their mother from the white household where she works, because of the serious illness of their baby sister. During the journey, the children witness police brutality, the iniquitous pass system, segregation, the enforced separation of families, the lack of hospitals for blacks.

Jane Joyner recognises that in many schools the book will be bought because it is part of a respected series and at heart is a traditional story — a quest and a journey — recognisable as the kind of fiction that teachers want to do. There is nothing explicitly sexual or violent to frighten teachers. And in these schools, she says, the book may well be treated simply as a gripping yarn and the more serious issues it throws up will be ignored or glossed over.

Journey to Jo'burg can also, however, be read as an extremely radical novel. And

the existence of books like this, Jane Joyner says, makes it easier even for those teachers who would do so anyway to bring up topics like racism and injustice. The relevance of this book became obvious during the discussion over the book. Not only did a certain amount of fear about the National Front surface (and Stoke Newington is a school that has a strong anti-racist policy) but it also came to light that a local bakery was operating a policy of no blacks in its work force.

The children had read the book at home in the week before class and used it as a basis for discussing books for a more serious purpose than a simple academic exercise, they criticised certain plot coincidences. The journey was too easy; the ending unrealistic. But, with the exception of one boy, all had thoroughly enjoyed it. More importantly, perhaps, they showed themselves to be

knowledgeable about South Africa. Some of them obviously came from politically aware families who had talked about South Africa at home. Others had learned a little from television coverage. But three of the black girls in the class said they knew nothing about the country before reading the book and others had only a rudimentary knowledge expressed in terms such as "black people do all the work." White people have an easy time of it. "The big companies get profits from South Africa." The blacks don't rule their own country. When asked if it struck them as relevant to read about conditions in a country that was so far away, the strength of their replies showed that the book had made its mark.

Two of the boys were really angry about what was happening and several others felt guilty and confused. But although they were realisti-

cally cynical about the possibilities of any justice for the blacks in South Africa, they were also hopeful "that if more people read more, there would be more protests."

At present, there is little enough around on South Africa and even less that is up-to-date and factually correct. Which is why Jane Joyner feels that it is vital to publish books like this. She is always on the look out for well written material which is not predominantly about white Anglo-Saxons. But she is also adamant that children should not read simply because they have to. "I want them to get good experiences from books. And I want books to be accessible and acceptable to a large number of kids who might otherwise not read."

Journey to Jo'burg, a South African story, by Beverly Naidoo, is published by Longman in paperback and on cassette.

Harvard — \$15,000 a year

Michael White on the American way of trimming the budget

Going west

divestiture, automobile, three weeks at the beach divestiture. The howls of fury were predictable. Kids with one, two or even three part-time jobs to get them through college combined with their professors, not an over-paid class in America and the banks who stand to lose on a "cut in loan subsidies just as the farm banks do) to raise an uproar. But the arguments have not all run one way. The opinion polls suggest that most people support the cuts. Few state colleges make \$100,000 a year, being eligible for help. Some 13,000 families do. Bennett's staff told Congressmen the other day — though Congress remains sufficiently sensitive to its middle-class constituents that, like good Tory backbenchers, it is restraining the cuts.

The details of the Reagan proposals underline the fundamental differences between where they're starting from and where we are at in Britain. The 1986 budget would put a cap on student grants — "Pell grants," as



they are known — subsidised student jobs and other direct help, ending them for families with more than the median income of \$25,000 a year. Guaranteed student loans (GSL) which are subsidised by 3.5 per cent on the interest rate would end for families above \$32,500 a year. None would get more than \$4,000 a year in federal assistance.

Which leads us to the next big difference. Up to 12 million Americans are in higher education, three times the British percentage. They go to a myriad 2,500 institutions, ranging from the great Ivy League colleges of the East, all private, and the great public universities like Berkeley and Chicago, down through State and regional colleges, smaller ones, public and private, to the two-year community colleges. A college, a school as they say here, like Harvard or Yale can cost \$15,000 a year to attend. Few state colleges cost more than \$8,000. The average state college costs about \$5,000 a year including books, room, board and tuition — usually \$1,200, occasionally as little as \$12 a course. The Reagan-Bennett line is that no-one who really wants to go to college wouldn't still go. Why should the poorer taxpayer subsidise the

middle class? Who said that every student had a God-given right to expect Washington to enable him or her to attend Princeton instead of local state college? Their critics accuse them of hubbub. Is not Reagan an advocate of "choice" at elementary and secondary school level? Don't they support the voucher concept and tax rebates on school fees? Indeed they do which is one reason why Jimmy Carter extended the right of a \$2,500 year interest-free loan to the middle classes — to buy off part of the "tuition tax credits" lobby. Here as in the UK the vouchers battle remains a Right-wing cause.

In practice about 5.25 million students get some federal help, the majority in the public sector which gets some 50 per cent of its costs borne this way, compared with 36 per cent in the private colleges. Both are locked in the higher education scramble for public and private endowments, for grants, for bright students and good results. With college tuition fees rising ahead of inflation by 7 per cent to 9 per cent this year (the academics have had a belated pay rise to a professional average of \$29,130 last year) the New York Times reported a new trend recently. Small private col-

leges which once prided themselves on admitting eligible students and putting together the necessary grants/loans/jobs package for the needy ones, are tailoring their "preferential packages" to divert bright students away from their rivals — just at a time when demand among needy students is beginning to say some to outstrip available resources.

In theory, all too familiar to British educationists, the Reagan-Bennett proposals will concentrate help where it is most needed. Certainly many colleges do try. Anecdotal evidence bubbling up from the education lobbies suggest that the 4,000 ceiling will drive some at least out of higher education. Though students in this country undertake the most extraordinary jobs part-time, there are fewer such jobs to go to.

This being the US the whole issue is complicated by the existence of the States — all 50 of them — as a major component in the constitutional framework, large powerful and at liberty to raise their own taxes — unless their voters are too poor or supine to resist. In the Californian fashion, it is an article of faith with the right that state and below that, local, education is better supervised and better than in

those areas where federal support is greatest. It is also said sometimes that private colleges have a hard enough time competing with the state-funded colleges anyway. Not that Reagan's scheme will help them either unless the state colleges can be forced to charge market prices.

It is the declared aim of the administration not to raise taxes or "jeopardise" the nation's defences but to balance the budget by cutting the public functions of Government. Student loans are only one part of the assault along with rail subsidies, military pensions, farm subsidies, much else. The poor have suffered their attack, now it's the turn of the middle class to feel the squeeze.

Some critics claim that the self-same budget strategy will reduce the likelihood that state and local government or private philanthropy will fill the gaps as Mr Reagan likes to say they should in any case. There will be compromises even though the US starts much further down the privatised road than Sir Keith Joseph has. Meanwhile all over America the middle classes are anxious. A professor on a (subsidised) train says: "My boy wants to go to Princeton. I can't afford it on my salary but I know this system, must afford the best I can." The student he is talking to is contemplating moving to a cheaper college. Walking across a Victorian campus in Washington a PhD says: "This generation financed their kids' education by raising a second mortgage on their home. What will the next generation be able to do?" As for Mr Bennett he wonders aloud whether he would be wise spending \$50,000 putting his son through Harvard or giving him the money to start a business. You see, a real trouble-maker.



Taught in the Act

IGNORANCE, the inability to plan, and lack of resources are the three main problems facing school governors as they try to implement the 1981 Education Act on special educational needs, says the National Association of Governors and Managers. So NAGM's annual conference on May 11 will concentrate on how to tackle that comprehensive trio of difficulties.

The 1981 Act puts a duty on governors to make sure children with special needs in the school get a satisfactory education. It is not so much that governors are ignorant of the Act's provisions, rather how to implement them. Some governing bodies, says NAGM, appoint one governor to be responsible for dealing with the Act and assume the issue is settled. Few bodies seem prepared collectively to achieve effective integration.

One of the biggest problems is inadequate resources, such as inappropriate buildings and facilities (for example, to cope with wheelchairs) and the lack of additional specialised staff such as care assistants. The result is a growing list of failed

attempts to integrate children who quickly find themselves back in special school or unit.

The conference will, therefore, aim to alert governors to the issues involved in implementing the Act, to come up with good practice and ways of making the Act work, and to create confidence among governors that at least some problems can be tackled successfully.

Workshops will consider curricula and organisational issues across the school sectors, how to plan for integration, and how to increase parental involvement in provision. Each workshop will be led by a governor with experience in the field, such as teacher or educational psychologist.

The conference is on Saturday, May 11, at Sir William Collins School, Chiswick Road, London NW1. Details from Fiona van Zwanenberg, 25 Laurier Road, London NW5.

World's faiths and wildlife

THE Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, and the Dalai Lama will today jointly comment on links between the religious and the natural world.

Mr Waite, who will launch the World Wildlife Fund study in the Natural History Museum, London, feels a greater knowledge of other world faiths would help his work as an international Christian diplomat.

The Dalai Lama, in the foreword to the publication, *Worlds of Difference*, stresses his Buddhist belief in the interdependence of all living beings. He says the study, for nine to 14-year-olds, extends the range of school projects promoted by the fund, into religious and anti-racist education for the first time. Research was carried out

by Mr Martin Palmer, a specialist in multi-faith education, now beginning a study on the role of religion in teaching about non-Christian beliefs for the World Council of Churches.

Although the major faiths have common environmental concerns there are vast geographical and cultural differences in the way the sciences, including natural history, are perceived, he said. Children begin with studies of their own areas, with the inherent aim of improving their environment.

"If more children could 'enter sympathetically and critically into completely new ways of seeing the same thing', then perhaps the work of Terry Waite and his successors may become less necessary," said Mr Palmer.

Computers: toys in class

THE Government-sponsored Microelectronics Education Programme has been misinterpreted and is being used to justify the purchase of computers for schools, according to Brian Drinkall, managing director of a Bradford computer based training company, PMSL Mentor. "The computers installed in most of our schools are little more than toys," he said. "They're fun, and you can teach children about computers with them, but they really aren't much use as teaching aids across the syllabus, and they don't prepare the youngsters for using computers in the real world."

The right way, according to Mr Drinkall, is to install in schools micros of the size used in business. The Government is planning to put in 120,000 of such micros. Exactly right, says Mr Drinkall.

Software for special needs

WHERE would you find a computer program to teach children to recognise British

coins and use them for simple money arithmetic, another to alert teachers to the sequence difficulties and left-right confusion faced by dyslexic pupils, or to test understanding of positional words, such as "outside" and "behind"? The answer, as from now, is through Bardsoft.

This new software database on special needs, funded by Sinclair Research, is based at the Handicapped Persons Research Unit, Newcastle Polytechnic. It has grown out of BARD - British database on Research into Aids for the Disabled, which lists many hundreds of pioneering projects, often based in colleges and universities.

Bardsoft is being launched with 600 suites of programs listed, initially, under 10 main headings from assessment to teaching. Under the latter are programs to aid curriculum development and pupil progress. Another heading, communication, is concerned with language development, including use of symbols.

Jim Sandhu, head of HPRU, says that "in terms of software it is exceedingly difficult to draw a fine line between mentally handicapped children and adults. Our main emphasis is on needs - rather than age groups. Users are expected to come from all sectors, from special schools to further education. At present less than a third of the records contain independent evaluation. These reports will be gathered over the coming months."

Small charges are made for printouts which describe the programs, computers to run them on, methods of operation (for instance QWERTY keyboard or light pen), price, and supplier.

Details from Handicapped Persons Research Unit, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, No. 1 Coach Lane, Coach Lane Campus, Newcastle upon Tyne NE7 7TW (0632 664061).



Bernard Hill as Yasser Hughes in *Liverpool* - picture by Don McPhee (see page 10 from the blackboard)

Boys from the blackboard

THERE are some law-bending English teachers about. They want to make use of drama on the television screen but they have not nearly enough money to buy the videocassettes from the BBC or the TV companies. Yielding to the pedagogical agency they take illegal recordings.

But help is at hand. The BBC has agreed to release video cassettes of all the plays in the series *Boys from the Blackboard* to five schools for use in a pilot AEB O-level English Lit. examination. For another pilot scheme, A-level, the BBC is letting four schools have the

videos of Jim Allen's *United Kingdom*. The price is about the same as a home video. Perhaps more significant is the BBC's decision to sell videos of their six most popular Shakespeare productions to schools, again at greatly reduced prices.

The independent company, Central Television, already makes available a text and video cassette of David Leland's *Flying into the Wind*, which has been set for a Cambridge O-level English Lit. examination. The publisher concerned is Cambridge University Press, who will also be putting on the market in 1986 texts and videos of three other Leland films: *Birth of a Nation*, *Rhino*, and *Made in Britain*.

These first batches of comparatively low-priced material, apart from making honest men and women of some English teachers, could mark the beginning of a large-scale expansion of school study of television drama and drama on television.

The Television Literacy Project, which has been working with the BBC and Central on these exploratory developments, is expecting the next step to be to have *Boys from the Blackboard* plays set for a GCSE Eng. Lit. exam, with hundreds of schools participating, instead of the present handful.

Any school, college, university, or examination board interested in using any of the plays mentioned above, or wanting to pursue the subject of television within education, is invited to contact The Television Literacy Project, 75 Mill Road, Clerkenwell, London EC1M 3JB.

Careers in construction

THE Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, in a campaign to promote careers in the construction professions, says jobs are not dead; the various types of expertise are being used in new ways - largely in the renovation and rehabilitation of older buildings. The target

for their campaign is the 14-18-year-olds in the hope that by the time they have completed their education and training, new houses will be being built. Now is the time to regenerate interest in the relevant trades.

During Construction Professions Careers Week (May 13-17), the IAS will be offering schools and colleges careers advice and seminars on the professions of architects, building surveyors, town planners, land surveyors, quantity surveyors, fire surveyors, and engineers.

Careers teachers who would like to arrange a presentation for their students should contact Carol Bonfield, at the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, Jubilee House, Billingbrook Road, Weston Favell, Northampton NN3 4NW.

PR lays on a careers day

"PUBLIC relations has suddenly become a career goal. We are a respectable, growing industry," says John Lavelle, executive director of the Institute of Public Relations. With a 30 per cent rise in job vacancies this year, which should bring the number of practitioners to 13,000 by the end of 1985, the IPR is holding its first PR Careers Day for sixth formers, undergraduates, graduates, and careers advisers in London on Wednesday, April 10. Sessions will cover aspects of the profession, training, working in various settings - corporate headquarters, the public sector, non-commercial organisations, and consultancy.

The day has been organised because of demand for careers information. PR doesn't feature on schools' syllabus. The main professional course is a part-time certificate run by the Communication Advertising and Marketing Education Foundation (CAAM). But next year will see a distinct advance. An MBA course at Cranfield

Institute of Management, part-time over two years, for 20 graduates, begins in January 1986. The IPR has raised some £100,000 to sponsor the postgraduate. The appointment will be made this summer.

The growth in PR is, suggests John Lavelle, due to the cost effectiveness of PR campaigns as against pure advertising, and the fact that accountants and the legal professions are now allowed to advertise. The IPR, with a membership of 2,500 (a quarter of the profession) has 30 volunteer career consultants who advise students nationally.

A free information pack is available from the Institute of Public Relations, Gate House, St John's Square, London EC1M 4DH (01-235 5151).

Courses for graduates

ABOUT 2,500 taught postgraduate courses are described in a new publication from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. Each gets a paragraph and each of the universities involved half a page or so. Omitted are courses in clinical medicine, dentistry, and veterinary science.

British Universities' Guide to Graduate Study costs £15 free from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, John Foster House, 35 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

THE down-to-earth careers *Journal*, Ready to Work, which was reviewed in *Education Guardian* last week, is an information-packed publication from Phil Seward and Chris Page. *Journal*, 2 Ladbroke Grove, London W2 2DP.

Contributors: Rick Rogers, John Fairhall, Martin Halsall, Ann Hills, Paul Kelley and Linda Buckle, Jack Cross.

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Application forms are available by writing to the following address, stating clearly the College to which you wish to apply, and where you saw the advert.

Ms Carmel Donachie
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28 Belgrave Square
London SW1X 8QB

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Applications are invited from students of appropriate ability who should normally hold an Honours Degree in Law for the award of a Wragge Postgraduate Scholarship in Law (tenable from October, 1985) at a rate approximately equivalent to Research Council Scholarships. Further particulars and application forms will be available from: Dr. F. Woodbridge, Tutor to Postgraduate Students, Faculty of Law, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

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1. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES LII IN SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY

(2 posts - 1 permanent, 1 temporary for 2 years)

The Department runs a Social Policy and Administration degree, and Sociology major on the Combined Studies degree, as well as contributing to numerous other courses. The successful applicants for the two posts will together be expected to contribute towards the teaching of sociological theory, research methods, and introductory sociology and social policy. Specialist development of new final year degree options (sociology or social policy) is also to be encouraged. Candidates should preferably be able to show evidence of teaching and research experience.

2. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK, HEALTH AND COMMUNITY STUDIES LII IN SOCIAL WORK

The successful applicant will join a group of established staff responsible for professional social work education in the Department of Social Work, Health and Community Studies. Applicants must be qualified social workers and should have substantial experience of practice in a social services setting. Experience of teaching, including practice teaching or staff development, would be an added advantage.

Salary: £7,548 - £12,069

(normally with further advancement to £14,061). Application forms - to be returned by Friday, 12th April, 1985 - and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264555.



Senior Phase Inspector (Post 16 Education) £15,524-£23,141 p.a.

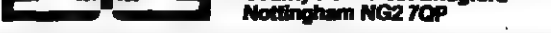
Well qualified and experienced men or women who are currently working in and with schools and colleges are sought for this exciting and challenging new post. Nottinghamshire is developing its support for curriculum and professional development activity in post 16 education and the Inspector is committed to furthering this work. The post demands a range of skills and a range of consultancy and development in addition to the ability to respond creatively in this phase of education.

General Inspector (Post 16 Education) £15,792-£17,122 p.a. Well qualified and experienced candidates (male or female) are sought who can contribute fully to the Authority's programme of curriculum and professional development activity in post 16 education. Applicants should be able to demonstrate a broad range of skills and understanding in particular the curriculum development concerns of schools and colleges as they meet the needs of changing client groups.

Relocation expenses where appropriate.

Application forms and further details for the above two posts are available from the Director of Education at County Hall, Stamped addressed envelope (11cm x 22cm) please. Closing date 29 March. Please quote ref. A72170.

An Equal Opportunity Employer



County Hall - West Bridgford Nottingham NG2 7QP

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

(Policy Co-ordination and Planning)

AD6 £18,210-£19,878 (4 increments of £417)

Applications are invited for the above post. The person appointed will be immediately responsible to the Director of Education and the Chairman of the Education Committee, and will be a member of the education directorate.

The City Council is reviewing the structure of the Education Department, and the post being advertised is a new one. The person appointed will be responsible for the forward planning and co-ordination of education policy. Applicants should have experience of working in a large organisation at a senior level and be familiar with the use of new technologies.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education, Selectorate, 17 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 9DT. Leeds is an equal opportunity employer. Closing date: 14 days after appearance of advert.



DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department

Mathematics In-Service/Curriculum Development Organisers

Applications are invited from experienced and well qualified teachers in the Primary Sector to fill two posts as Mathematics In-Service/Curriculum Development Organisers. The posts are to be based at County Hall, Durham. The successful candidates will be responsible for the development of mathematics in-service and curriculum development in primary schools. They will also be responsible for the development of mathematics in-service and curriculum development in primary schools. They will also be responsible for the development of mathematics in-service and curriculum development in primary schools.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Education, Planning and General Administration Section, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SU, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Closing date for receipt of applications: 28 April 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER NEW BLOOD POSTS

Applications are invited for the following posts of LECTURER which have been established under the expanded scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff (the 'new blood' scheme). Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Each post is tenable from October 1st, 1985 or a later date to be arranged. The salaries will be within the range £7,520-£14,925 per annum.

MEDICINE (Endocrinology) (Ref. 41/85)

The post is for a cell biologist who will conduct research into mechanisms of hormonal action on multiple cell systems, particularly on interactions in vitro between bone cells, on the nature of their cellular signals and on their hormonal control. Undergraduates and postgraduate teaching will be in the Departments of Medicine and Biochemistry.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY / MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (Ref. 42/85)

A physical scientist is required with a specific interest and experience in NMR to develop non-invasive methods for the study of drugs and their mechanisms in vivo. The appointee will have access to a purpose-built NMR-based imaging facility.

MOLECULAR / CELL / DEVELOPMENT BIOLOGY (Ref. 43/85)

Candidates should have research experience in contemporary techniques and provide a strong input into the department's research into developmental mechanisms during normal and abnormal embryogenesis.

PHYSIOLOGY (Ref. 44/85)

Appointments of NMR spectroscopy and imaging in the study of isolated, perfused tissues and organs.

CIVIL ENGINEERING Geotechnical Modelling (Ref. 45/85)

To join the geotechnical group in the resolution of engineering problems by physical or computational and physical modelling using the largest centrifuge in the UK and supported by the facilities of the University of Manchester Regional Computer Centre.

PHYSICS Theoretical Nuclear Physics (Ref. 46/85)

Preference will be given to candidates with a demonstrated interest in non-nuclear aspects of nuclear physics, as well as in deep inelastic scattering and/or new high density phases or matter relevant to relativistic heavy-ion collisions or astrophysics.

PHYSICS Experimental Atomic and Molecular Physics (Ref. 47/85)

Preference will be given to candidates with research interests in spectroscopy or collision physics.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE The Language of Literature (Ref. 48/85)

Candidates should be especially interested in the application of current linguistic theory to the study of English poetry.

ECONOMICS (WITH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY) Economics of Technical Change (Ref. 49/85)

This post will be concerned with the development of quantitative indicators of technological change and the relation between technological performance and industrial competition. It will contribute to the collaborative programme of research into innovation mounted jointly by the Departments of Economics and Science and Technology Policy. Particulars and applications forms (please quote by April 19th, 1985) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGIST

Salary Scale: QT 4 p. 8 to MT Group 7-£12,363 - £14,678

We require a fully qualified educational psychologist to join a District team in a large multi-disciplinary, wide-ranging and developing service. Applications are welcome from students who expect to complete their post-graduate training this year.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BS. Quote reference no. 5922. Closing date: 5th April, 1985. Telephone no.: 061-234 7033 or 7035.

Informal enquiries to Mr A. J. M. Morrison, Principal Educational Psychologist, telephone no. 061-226 0401.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised union.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

Lothian Regional Council NAPIER COLLEGE

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL/DEAN OF FACULTY

Salary: £19,785 (under review)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Principal/Dean of Faculty of Science at Napier College, Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess appropriate academic qualifications and have considerable relevant experience in advanced higher education.

For further information and application form please write to:

Mr. R. W. Stevenson, MA (Oxon)
Secretary and Academic Registrar
Napier College, Colinton Road
Edinburgh EH10 5DT

University of Reading Appointments

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURESHIPS

Department of Agriculture and Horticulture

The post is in the Crop Production Section of the department. It is expected that the appointee would develop research in seed physiology, particularly quantitative studies of environmental effects on seed longevity, vigour, and genetic damage during processing and storage as they affect field performance and genetic conservation (Ref. NB 531).

Department of Physics

Applicants should have research experience in experimental inelastic neutron scattering as applied to condensed matter physics. A strong neutron scattering group already exists at Reading and is actively involved in research programmes with the new scattering square at the nearby Rutherford-Appleton laboratory (Ref. NB 532).

Department of Food Science

Reading has the largest Faculty of Agriculture and Food in the country. The Department is primarily concerned with the study of the behaviour of food systems and is seeking to appoint a microbiological biochemist or physicist/rheologist who is interested in the interpretation of physical properties of food systems in molecular terms (Ref. NB 533).

Department of Economics

Applications are invited from those with training in economics, finance or accounting for a post generally concerned with the application of economics and/or accounting theory to finance and accounting, widely defined. Candidates should preferably be willing to become involved in the economics of information, the treatment of imperfect markets and the economics of organisations will be especially welcomed (Ref. NB 534).

All the appointments are from 1 October, 1985. Current salary scale: £7,520 to £14,925 p.a. plus USS/SUSPS benefits. Further particulars for each post and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AH, telephone (0734) 875123, Ext. 220. Please quote appropriate Ref. No. Closing date 18 April, 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER Department of Computer Science Two Lectureships

As a result of this year's UGC allocation of IT appointments, the department seeks applicants for two Lectureships.

The Declarative-Systems Research Group led by Drs. Ian Watson and Viv Woods wishes to appoint a Lecturer with interest in the systems and software aspects of Functional and/or Logic Programming. It is expected that a contribution will be made to the development of a practical Declarative Programming system and parallel machine. This research is part of a collaborative project with British industry which is being funded by the Alvey initiative. Ref.: 51/85/G.

The Formal Methods Group of Professor Cliff Jones wishes to appoint a Lecturer whose research interests would include computer support for mathematical reasoning. Current work in the group includes both the mechanisation of proofs in logic and implementations of concepts from category theory. The hope is to appoint someone with a strong mathematical background. The group is well provided with relevant computing resources and has involvement in Alvey projects. Ref.: 52/85/G.

All appointments will be on the Lecturer scale £7,520 - £14,925, and the posts are available from October, 1985. Particulars and application forms (returnable by April 26th) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote the appropriate reference.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

PRINCIPAL LECTURER Electrical Power Engineering

PL £13,095 - £16,467

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates who hold an appropriate First Degree or Higher Degree. Candidates should show evidence of substantial research and/or industrial experience in the field of power engineering as the successful candidate will be responsible for leading this division of the Department in respect of research and course development.

For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant Liverpool L3 5UX (Tel. 061-507 5871 ext. 2519/2220) to whom applicants must be returned not later than Tuesday, 2nd April, 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.



GCSE awards

A CONSULTATION document from the DES proposes that distinction certificates for the new GCSE examinations will only be awarded to those pupils who pass at satisfactory grades in certain specified subjects. A distinction, it is proposed, will only be awarded to those pupils who pass at the appropriate grades in (a) mathematics, (b) science, (c) English, (d) a modern language, (e) either history or geography, (f) either craft, design and technology, or art and design or music, (g) and one other (the list is too long to quote).

Squeers' way

A RETURN to Victorian values would solve one of W. F. Squeers' problems (March 5). By adopting Mr Squeers' practical methods of education he could at least achieve "elene winders". — Barbara M. Carr, Walsall.

Reorganisation meets delay at the top

YOUR article on school closures (March 5) correctly refers to ILEA's successful policy of consultation and action over falling rolls. Would it be the Government — who profess so much concern over the issue — matched our efforts with early decisions and support for the difficult choices.

The Audit Commission recently stated, the Government's policy of rejecting so many proposals by Local Education Authorities is leading to fewer proposals being made, and it is clearly advised that "reorganisation proposals should only be turned down in the most exceptional circumstances and then only for stated reasons."

We consult extensively before making our own proposals, and this inevitably takes time. We now have to face a further lengthy period of inquiry and consideration by the Secretary of State, which destroys the impetus for change which we have generated and intensifies the pressures on schools affected. For example, our most recent secondary reorganisation proposals in Wandsworth followed more than 12 months of local consultations. Sir Keith Joseph has already taken

Library steps

I SENT you an article last year which was printed under the headline "How Clare College has priced the disabled out of its new library" (December 18). The issue has finally been resolved, and the governing body at Clare College has revoked its former decision and voted to install a lift to the first floor reading room immediately.

It is very rare for a Cambridge college to admit it is wrong and be honest enough to correct itself. Hilary Tagg, Cambridge.

nearly another 12 months to consider our proposals and objections, during which time we have been asked to provide him with much supplementary information, and still there is no decision. The date of reorganisation has had to be put back for a year causing educational problems for schools, uncertainty for parents, staff and pupils, and higher unit costs for the rate-capped ILEA.

Authorities and objectors are bound by a statutory timetable — should there be a time-limit within which Sir Keith Joseph must make up his mind? Margaret Morgan, The County Hall, London.

Myth placed

I WONDER how successful the Cambridge students will be in their attempt to refute the myth that Oxford and Cambridge are the exclusive preserves of the idle rich and the immovably brilliant, when the article (March 12) mentioned an Oxford graduate who is "much happier now as a post-graduate in the less rarefied atmosphere of a university."

— Yours faithfully, Linda R. Bridge, 138 Lambton Road, Wimbledon.

PE is alive and well

IAN St John's letter (March 5) refers to Stephen Pain's article (February 26), which does not attack teachers but raises questions about a changing focus in physical education — a changing focus that many teachers are deeply concerned about. Close to 400 letters have been received expressing keen interest, support, and a willingness to engage in rethinking about a changing focus within physical education. In addition, a lot of support has come from colleagues in other subjects.

There is sufficient evidence to show that in physical education there is an over-emphasis on competition as an experience and a motivator at the expense of other valuable experiences.

It is interesting to note that most of the recent innovations in physical education have been initiated by teachers. Physical education has undergone a major rethink during the past few years and health-based physical education is only one changing focus. The 15-16 phase, the idea of games education, athletics foundation courses, outdoor learning and living, and sports leadership courses are just a few. The so-called handbags that Ian St John quotes imply a radically different perspective on the potential of education.

Inter-school fixtures have undergone a dramatic reduction during the past few years. Financial constraints have had a powerful effect but many teachers are widening the role of extra-curricular activities and making them more accessible to a wider range of pupils, and school teams have suffered. There is an urgent need to undertake more research into what effect inter-school fixtures have on the curriculum and the physical education teachers' workload and consider them in terms of the advantages they offer. — Yours faithfully, Len Almond, Loughborough University.



"The next person who says, 'If she wouldn't give in to the miners, there's not much hope for us' is going to get a knuckle sandwich — OK"

Teachers, with some help, instruct young children in reading

MAY I correct the misleading impression created by the headline for your article about my research into school reading volunteers: reading lessons "being left to unpaid helpers" (12.3.85)?

The overtones of alarmism in this headline are not supported by my findings. First, the suggestion that an increasing number of teachers are resorting to an expedient "volunteerism" oversimplifies the relationship between education cuts and this interesting trend in primary school practice. Many teachers canvassed in the survey emphasised that their use of reading helpers in the classroom was motivated by sound educational principles centring on the importance of dismantling the barriers between home and school and of "opening up" school reading work to parents and the wider community.

Moreover, the implication in the headline of irresponsible neglect on the part of teachers is wholly unfounded.

The work of school reading helpers was found almost invariably to be carried out under the supervision of experienced professionals. Finally, your use of quotation marks in the headline assumes (incorrectly) my own use of the phrase "being left to unpaid helpers" in my report. This has the effect of achieving a spurious authenticity for a sensationalist headline which in fact only quotes itself.

Teachers' work with parents and others in the community comprises some of the most time-consuming and professionally taxing of their duties, contractual or otherwise. Increased staffing and resources are desperately needed in order to support teachers in this essential work. — Yours faithfully, Barry Stierer, Research Officer, Parental Help with Reading in Schools Project, University of London Institute of Education, 18 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0NS.

BA, culture

YOUR Courses Guide (February 15) omitted to mention the BA Cultural Studies at this polytechnic. This degree, which has been running for five years, is heavily subscribed, but there are some places for September, 1985 entry.

Students examine English cultural history and theory and can specialise in popular culture, including mass media, philosophy, or literature. The degree combines theoretical and some practical work and thus leads to a variety of career options. We also welcome mature students. Studies range from soap operas to psychoanalytic theory and from 19th-century feminist history to cultural analysis of new technologies.

— Yours faithfully, David Albury, Admissions Tutor (Cultural Studies), North East London Polytechnic, Livingstone Road, London E15.

The teachers' campaign

THE MINERS' defeat shows that a strike can rarely overcome a modern government, and yet the teachers are now embarking on an equally hopeless campaign.

The miners had an irrational case whose only hope of success lay in industrial muscle. The teachers, on the other hand, have a genuine grievance, with which the majority of people have much sympathy, but they lack completely any kind of muscle.

The only way in which teachers can win their struggle against the deliberate devaluation of their profession is to obtain the government. Duncan Smith, 16 Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

SURELY everyone would agree with F. D. King (Forum, March 5) in his assertion that "classroom teachers and the children are education" and "the rest are simply there to service their needs." However, the implication he makes that "except for cleaners and canteen ladies" teachers are receiving very little help is strongly objected to by the writers of this letter. As ancillary staff, covering a multitude of tasks, providing a support service not only for teachers, but also for "cleaners and canteen ladies", we feel we make an important contribution to the life of the school in which we all work. His idea that, in order to fund an increase in teachers' pay, administrators should be paid less, shows how completely out of touch he is with the pay structures of school ancillary staff, who are after all administrators. Each of us would be more than happy to receive the equivalent of the bottom of Scale 1. J. Fisher — School Secretary, B. Skinner, A.L.A. Library and Resources Assistant, D. Green — Secretarial Assistant, J. Clark — Secretarial Assistant, Coventry.

LOUGHTON COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE (Grade IV)

Applicants are invited for the above post, duties to commence on 1st September, 1985. The Department's work includes Electrical and Electronic, Mechanical, Motor Vehicle and Production Engineering, Computing, and GCSE courses in the Sciences and Mathematics. It also has an innovative Industrial Re-Training Unit and an increasing involvement with the Open Tech.

Applicants should have graduate and/or appropriate professional qualifications, good industrial experience and be able to demonstrate evidence of successful teaching and curriculum development, and the possession of the management skills relevant to this post.

Salary scale: £14,796 — £16,575 p.a. plus £258 London Fringe Area Allowance.

Application forms and further details are available from the Principal, Loughton College, Education, Borders Lane, Loughton, Essex IG10 3SA. Tel: 01-801-8311. Closing date for applications: Wednesday, 10th April, 1985.

ESSEX County Council

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will become vacant from the 1st May, 1986 following the retirement of Dr. John Rae.

Further particulars and an application form are available from the Secretary to the Governing Body, Westminster School, c/o Messrs Lee Bolton & Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London SW1P 3JT.

Closing date for return of application forms: 30th March, 1985.

CDVEC CITY OF DUBLIN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Dublin Institute of Technology

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, KEVIN STREET, DUBLIN 8, IRELAND.

Applications are invited for the following permanent whole-time posts:

LECTURER I

K.7 Medical Laboratory Science (Cellular Pathology/Histopathology).

K.10 Dietetics/Nutrition.

K.12 Physics (Materials Science).

K.14 Physics (Medical Instrumentation).

K.15 Ophthalmic Optics.

K.16 Computer Science.

K.21 Business and Management Studies.

COLLEGE TEACHER

C.26 Mathematics with Computer Science.

C.28 Electronics for Apprentice Students.

C.36 Dietetics/Nutrition.

C.37 Bakery Subjects.

SALARY SCALES:

Lecturer I: IR£12,142 to IR£17,095 (11 points)

College Teacher: IR£9,361 to IR£15,890 (16 points)

Incremental credit up to a maximum of five years may be permitted in certain circumstances.

Qualifications and Conditions of Service in accordance with Memo V.7 of the Department of Education.

Applications on the standard form, available on request, must reach the Secretary/Registrar not later than 12 noon on Wednesday 10th April, 1985.

Chief Executive Officer: W. Arnold, Bloomfield House, Dublin 8.

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Head of Department/Professorial Posts in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Surveying

Grade VI £17,397 — £19,170

Applications are invited for the above posts from academically and professionally qualified candidates. The Polytechnic Council would also be pleased to hear of suitable candidates from third parties.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. (Telephone 0602 418248, ext. 2059). Closing date for receipt of applications: 18th April, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC NOTTINGHAM

SOCIALISM AT WORK

Tameside Metropolitan Borough

Education Department

COMMUNITY CENTRE WARDEN JNC RANGE 4 PTS. 5-8 £10,539 — £11,382

NEIGHBOURHOOD WORKER JNC RANGE 4 PTS. 2-6 £9,330 — £10,491

The above two posts offer exciting opportunities for experienced and qualified Youth and Community Workers to participate in a team offering a broad based community initiative in Hattersley — a large overspill estate near Manchester.

The Community Warden leads the team and is responsible for the operation of a large purpose-built Community Centre. The team approach is already stimulating significant developments and initiatives in the area.

Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne OL5 5DL, Greater Manchester. Tel: 061-330 5955 Ext 3173. Closing date: 2nd April, 1985.

TAMESIDE — AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

BELFAST EDUCATION AND LIBRARY BOARD

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS STUDIES

VICE-PRINCIPAL

As a result of the appointment of the present Vice-Principal to the post of Principal, applications are invited for the post of Vice-Principal of the College to take effect from 1st September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The college, presently Group 5, has four departments, Academic Studies, Business Studies, Catering and Food Studies and Secretarial Studies. These departments provide a wide range of courses to meet the needs of business, commerce and industry. Courses are also provided under the Youth Training Programme.

The college is situated in the business centre of Belfast in a modern, nine-storey purpose-built building. There is also a recently acquired and modernised annex adjacent to the main building.

Applicants must have a suitable university degree or equivalent qualification relevant to the work of the college. Substantive teaching and administrative experience at a senior level preferably in further education is essential.

Preference may be given to suitable applicants who have public service, business, commercial or industrial experience, relevant to the work of the college.

The position is open to both men and women.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Officer, Belfast Education and Library Board, (Room 22, 40 Academy Street, Belfast BT1 2NQ, to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, 28th MARCH, 1985.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL LONDON SE22

ASSISTANT BURSAR

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Bursar. It is expected the successful applicant will succeed to the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors on the retirement of the present holder in 1987.

For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

CLIFTON COLLEGE

Housemaster of Polack's House

The post of Housemaster will become vacant in September 1986 when the present holder moves to a senior academic position within the school.

Candidates for this challenging appointment, which is unique in Angle-Jewry, should be honours graduates with relevant experience. In addition to teaching an academic subject, the Housemaster is responsible for Hebrew teaching and Jewish religious services.

The successful applicant will be expected to move to Clifton not later than April 1986 in order to ensure a smooth hand-over in September.

Salary: Clifton scale. Preferred age-range: 30-45. For further details write to the Headmaster, Clifton College, 32 College Road, Bristol BS8 3JEL.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Saudi Arabia

c. £14,000 tax free

Our client, a major international company, is seeking to make a number of appointments for one year, renewable, contracts commencing July 1985. Apart from the salary offered the package includes single status accommodation and meals. Suitably qualified and experienced teachers, male only, should apply in the first instance to:

Allan McGregor, PARC UK LIMITED
24 Adam & Eve Mews, London W8 6UJ
Telephone: 01-837 6515

Department of Education and Science

HM Inspectors of Schools Teacher Training

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors concerned with both initial and in-service training. HM Inspectors educational institutions as part of both general and specialist assignments and provide advice to the Department and throughout the education system.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and varied experience in teaching in schools as well as in teacher training in higher education. Those with experience in the fields of mathematics, geography or special education will be particularly welcome. Of particular interest also would be experience in the design and management of teacher education courses, and with senior management decision making in the context of higher education.

Starting salary is within the range £16,200-£21,800. Relocation expenses of up to £5,000 may be payable.

Application forms (to be returned as soon as possible and not later than 28th March, 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mr E. D. Foster, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH. Telephone 01-634 0798/0799/0800.

Please quote reference 1385.

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

University of London SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

The Board invites applications for the following appointments:

Chief Examiners

Ordinary Level

HUMAN BIOLOGY FOR JANUARY, 1986

COMPUTING STUDIES FOR JUNE, 1986

Advanced & Ordinary Level

JAPANESE FOR JUNE, 1986

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with five years recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential.

Chief examiners' duties include setting question papers, advising on the award of grades and may include the supervision of a team of examiners. For application forms and further details write to The Secretary, University of London, School Examinations Board, Stewart House, (Room 216), 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN.

Applicants should enclose a self-addressed foolscap envelope. Completed application forms should be returned by April 16th, 1985. Previous applicants for the post in Computing Studies need not re-apply.

TWO ASSISTANT DEANS OF STUDENTS

Applications are invited for suitably qualified candidates to work with Dean of Students at Richmond College, The American International College of London. The College has two campuses, one at Richmond Hill, one in Kensington. Candidates should have experience with student services in such areas as student activities, student publications, career guidance, student counselling, or field trip co-ordination. Generous fringe benefits. Starting date: August, 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained by calling Miss Slater, Dean of Students Office, telephone 01-840 9766, ext. 214, or by submitting credentials to Dr. S. Simmons-Giardini, Richmond College, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.

The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

LII/SL in Banking

Salary scale: £7,548 — £11,634 — £14,061

To be responsible for the organisation and supervision of Institute of Bankers courses and contribute to teaching the course of Banking and allied topics. Recent practical banking experience essential.

Further details and application form from The Staffing Office, The Polytechnic Wolverhampton (0902) 710654 (Answerphone)

CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(In association with the Private Department of the House Office)

H.M. REMAND CENTRE, RISLEY

Applications are invited for the post of

DEPUTY DEPUTY OFFICER (Lecturer II)

Applicants should be qualified and experienced teachers, preferably with some experience of post education and of administration.

Further particulars and application forms are available from (a) a named Administrative Officer (Personnel), NORTH CHESHIRE COLLEGE, Potters Claydon, Potters Wood, Warrington, Cheshire WA9 6PS.

Closing date for applications: Monday, April 15th, 1985.

EFL SUMMER SCHOOL in OXFORD

HEAD OF COURSE

Anglo-World Education Ltd (ARELS-FELCO)

Well-established summer courses for adults

JULY AND AUGUST

Challenging post for experienced EFL person with administrative flair.

Write or phone for details and application form: Simon Farn, Principal, Oxford Language Centre, 108 Banbury Road, Oxford. (0865) 55808

We'll pay you £5,000 a year to read engineering but it isn't a handout.

We'll talk about money later. If that's your main motivation in life, we'd rather you read no further. Otherwise, have a go at answering these questions:

If you've thought of joining the Royal Engineers, ask yourself, could you design a bridge, not in an aseptic office, but in the back of a Land-Rover?

If you think you'd make a Royal Signals Officer, could you set up a communications system in pitch darkness and pouring rain?

If you picture yourself in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, could you fix a helicopter in the middle of a forest as well as in the workshop?

And most important of all, if you're put in charge of forty intelligent and experienced soldiers, could you win their respect?

If you can answer a truthful yes to this sort of question, you might be the kind of person we're after. Read on.

Cadetships.

If you have either been accepted for a degree course, or indeed have already started one and will graduate before you're 25, you can apply for a

Cadetship now. It's worth £4,825 in your first year, £5,406 in your second and £5,990 in your third. What's more, we'll take care of your tuition fees.

First, you'll have to attend the Regular Commissions Board, a three day selection process. If you pass (by no means a foregone conclusion), you'll be granted a probationary commission as a 2nd Lieutenant. While you're a student, we'll expect you to join the University Officers' Training Corps and to spend part of your summer vacation with your Corps.

Then, after graduation, you will go to Sandhurst for a seven month course. If you get through that, you'll become a full Lieutenant, on a salary of £9,005 a year.

Once you pass out of Sandhurst, you will be committed to serving for at least five years. Alternatively you could try for a Bursary. This way you're only committed for three years.

Bursaries.

Unlike Cadetships, Bursaries are open to both men and women. They are worth £900 a year, as an addition to your LEA grant and they're neither

taxed, nor subject to means testing.

Like a Cadet, you have to satisfy RCB, but you won't have any military commitments while you're a student. After Sandhurst, you'll start off on £9,005 a year (£8,800 for women).

And at the end of your three years, you can always apply to extend your Commission. Or if that doesn't fit in with your scheme of things, we'll hand you a tax free gratuity of £3,525.

How to apply.

You can ask for sponsorship any time until the April preceding your final year. If you have graduated already you're still eligible for an Army Commission and as a Lieutenant you'd be earning £9,005.

If you'd like to know more about life as an Army Officer, write to Major John Floyd, Dept B5, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Tell him your date of birth, your school, your university, polytechnic or college of higher education and the qualifications you have or expect.



Army Officer

THE DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SENIOR STAFF FOR TEACHING IN ALGERIAN UNIVERSITIES (1985-1986)

The Ministry of Higher Education recruits professors for English teaching positions in Algerian Universities in:

- Linguistics
- American Civilisation
- British Civilisation
- Comparative Literature
- English Literature
- Modern English Literature
- American Literature
- British-American Literature

Applications, with curriculum vitae and a passport photograph, together with telephone number, should be sent to:

**THE CULTURAL SECTION,
ALGERIAN EMBASSY,
6 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7**

Interviews will be held in May, 1985.



PIPERS CORNER SCHOOL GREAT KINGSHILL BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

145 Boarders and 200 Day Girls (ages 5-18)

The Governors of Pipers Corner School invite applications for the post of

HEAD

which will become vacant in January, 1986 on the retirement of the present Headmaster.

Details of the post and an application form may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors,
Pipers Corner School,
Great Kingshill, High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP15 6LP.

LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Applied Mathematics. The University plans to offer degrees in Computer Science with Business Studies or with Biology from January 1986 and subsequently to develop degrees involving Computer Science and Applied Mathematics. The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the teaching, research and administration associated with these new programmes and to other mathematics teaching in the University.

Appointments are for 1st July 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter. Starting salary in the range £24,000-£25,000 p.a. Closing date for applications 15th April 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.



The University of Buckingham

Department of Biology

Applications are invited for the post of

Temporary Lecturer in Genetics

for a two year period from 1 October 1985. All fields of Genetics will be considered although preference will be given to applicants with interests in cellular / developmental genetics. There will be ample opportunity for research. Salary scale £7,520 x £14,985 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience although the appointment is unlikely to be made above Point 2. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5BT, to whom applications (7 copies from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 4 April 1985 quoting reference number 2757.



CROYDON COLLEGE

Fairfield, Croydon CR9 1DX
Tel: 01-688 9271

Faculty of Art & Design

Applications are invited for the following posts to commence on September 1st, 1985:

LECTURER II in Hand Bookbinding

Applicants should have the appropriate trade experience and should hold a degree and/or relevant professional qualification. Previous teaching experience at advanced level is desirable.

The successful applicant would be required to teach full time bookbinding and general bookbinding on a range of courses leading to BTEC Higher and Lower National Certificate and College Certification.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

LECTURER II — £8,193 — £12,744 p.a.
(inclusive of London Weighting Allowance)

Required as soon as possible, to join the fast growing BTEC Business Studies group:

LECTURER 1

The successful candidate will be required to lecture on BTEC National and Higher National Courses in the area of Public Administration and Organisation in its Environment.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

LECTURER 1 — £6,555 — £11,157
(including the London Weighting Allowance)

Required from September 1985 the following posts will be based at the College's 16-19 Centre at Heath Clark Centre, Cooper Road, Croydon:

LECTURER 1

Economics / Law / Accounting

A graduate to teach two of the above subjects to 'A' Level and to assist in non-GCE curriculum areas if possible.

LECTURER 1

Community Care

A well qualified Lecturer to teach Child Development and Health Subjects in the NNEB / Community Care Courses.

The salary for these posts will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Education Award and is at present:

LECTURER 1 — £6,555 — £11,157 p.a.
(including the London Weighting Allowance)

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Principal (Personnel), Croydon College CR9 1DX. A self-addressed envelope would be much appreciated. Completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

THE GREENWICH YOUNG PEOPLES THEATRE LTD

Applications are invited for the post of

THEATRE-IN-EDUCATION TEAM LEADER

Appointment to commence on 2nd September, 1985

The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre (GYPT) provides a professional theatre-in-education service for ILEA schools and theatre arts activities for young people in their own time.

We are looking for a TEAM LEADER to assume responsibility for the theatre-in-education work of the company. Candidates must have considerable practical experience of professional theatre-in-education and a strong theoretical understanding of the underlying artistic and educational principles of the work. They should be able to direct, develop and co-ordinate the skills of company members in the creation and presentation of programmes of a high artistic and educational standard. The post demands exceptional qualities of leadership.

The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre Ltd. is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Applications are invited regardless of race, sex or sexual orientation.

Salary scale: Lecturer Grade II in accordance with the Burnham (F.E.) report, within the range £7,548 to £12,099 p.a. plus £1,038 p.a. Inner London Allowance. This post is suitable for job share scheme.

Further details and application forms obtainable from: The Secretary to the Governors, G.Y.P.T. Ltd., The Greenwich Young Peoples Theatre, Burrage Road, Plumstead, London SE18 7JZ. Tel: 01-854 1316.

Potential applicants should apply for details and forms no later than Friday, 29th March. Closing date for the receipt of completed application forms: Monday, 22nd April, 1985.

Lecturers in Education

Opportunities at all levels in an expanding Department.

Bristol Polytechnic's Education Department is currently entering an exciting new phase in its development. The Department already offers a wide range of initial and in-service courses of teacher education, and is now developing Diploma and Higher Degree courses. As a result we are now seeking several Lecturers to join us in September of this year. All candidates should possess an advanced qualification in education, have teaching experience in a relevant curriculum area, and be actively involved in research.

PRINCIPAL LECTURERS

Education Studies

Candidates, who should be experienced in teacher education, must have a substantial record of research and publications on philosophical, psychological and/or sociological aspects of education theory and practice. Applications from candidates with experience of primary education and/or equal opportunities policies will be especially welcome.

Curriculum Studies (Primary Education)

Applicants are invited from candidates from a wide range of backgrounds in primary education but applicants with teaching and research experience in early childhood education, science, environmental studies, expressive arts, mathematics or special educational needs within the primary school curriculum will be particularly welcome. Reference L158

LECTURER II's/SENIOR LECTURERS

Educational Studies

Applicants should have advanced qualifications in psychology, philosophy or sociology of education, and must also be able to demonstrate a commitment to teaching outside their disciplines in a range of professionally relevant and issue-based courses. Primary school teaching experience will be an advantage in this post.

Curriculum Studies (Primary Education)

The need is for someone with recent primary school teaching experience and particular interests in one or more of the following areas: early childhood education, expressive arts (including movement), science, mathematics, environmental studies (including geography) and special educational needs in the primary school. Experience of anti-racism and anti-sexist teaching strategies in the primary school will also be welcome.

Curriculum Studies (Secondary/Further Education)

Applicants should have experience of teaching and research on pre-vocational education and/or the pastoral curriculum. The person appointed will be expected to teach on initial and in-service courses and to help in the development of department policy and provision in these areas of increasing importance within the curriculum of secondary and further education.

Special Educational Needs

This Lecturer, who will contribute to both specialist and generalist courses of initial and in-service training, will be expected to have a particular interest in maladjustment and the behaviour of disaffected pupils in ordinary schools. Applicants from candidates able to contribute to courses on the psychological aspects of education will be particularly welcome.

Craft, Design and Technology Education

Required to make a major contribution to the training of CDT teachers within the BEd degree and within in-service courses. Applicants should be able to make a particular contribution to the team in the area of computing and electronics and should have a general interest in pre-vocational education.

Mathematics Education

Applicants should be able to contribute to courses on the teaching of mathematics and computing to primary and lower secondary school pupils. Recent experience of teaching mathematics in school is essential.

Reference L159

Applicants for all posts must be prepared to supervise students on teaching practice and to contribute to the Department's developing policies on multi-cultural education and equal opportunities in education.

SALARIES:
PL £13,095 - £14,580 (Bar) - £16,487 per annum
LR £7,548 - £11,175 (Bar) - £12,099 per annum
SL £11,175 - £13,128 (Bar) - £14,061 per annum

The appointment will be made on the appropriate scale according to relevant previous service/experience. (Progression from the LR scale to the SL scale is in accordance with the provisions of the Burnham Further Education Report.) In each case, application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol. Tel: Bristol (0272) 656261 Ext. 216 or 217.

Closing date for all applications 10 April 1985

Please quote reference number in all communications.

Bristol Polytechnic



Dean: Faculty of Management & Business

£24,348
(Vice Principal - Group 12)

Head of Department: Biological Sciences

Grade VI £17,397 - £19,170
JOHN DALTON FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

The Faculty at present consists of four Departments (Accounting & Finance, Business Studies, Economics and Economic History Management) and a School of Business Information Technology.

There are approximately 131 full-time staff and 1800 full-time equivalent students. Degree, post-graduate, BTEC and professional courses are offered in many of these areas.

The position of Dean is at Assistant Director level and, accordingly, the Dean will be expected to contribute to such cross-Polytechnic management functions as are required by the Director. Candidates should have extensive teaching, research and industrial experience and be able to provide the leadership appropriate to this senior position. Ref M224

The Department offers a number of courses both full-time and part-time, including Honours degrees in Applied Biological Sciences, MIBOL FILMS, HND Applied Biology and HNC in Medical Laboratory Sciences, also Biology as a principal subject in the Combined Studies Honours degree. There are 37 teaching staff.

The Head of Department is responsible for the academic leadership of the Department and for the effective management of its staffing and resources. Applicants should possess high academic qualifications and a proven record of achievement in applied research, development, and/or consultancy. Ref T709.

For further particulars and an application form, returnable by 19 April 1985 send a self-addressed envelope, quoting the appropriate reference number to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH. An Equal Opportunity Employer

Manchester Polytechnic



PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the above full-time, statutory post. Salary scale IR£20,938 x (7) - IR£26,054. Closing date for receipt of applications 28 APRIL, 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, University College Galway, Ireland.

P.E./SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE (FEMALE)

Vacancy for Programme Consultant in lively and professional health studies. Sound knowledge of exercise theory, good appearance, lively personality and immediate availability important. Salary c. £8500 with career prospects. Telephone Miss Howarth on 0242 522020

ilea Inner London Education Authority

NORTH LONDON COLLEGE

Principal

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of North London College to commence on 1st January 1986, on the retirement of the present Principal, Mr. R. M. Bees.

The College is organised in five departments: Engineering & Science, Social Services, Creative Studies, General Studies, and Business Studies.

The main premises are at Camden Road, N7 with branches at Amdunster Road, N7 and Essex Road, N1.

Applicants should be well qualified academically and possess a sound knowledge of further education, together with administrative experience at a senior level.

Under the provisions of the Burnham (Further Education) Report, the College is in Group 5 and the salary for the post of Principal is £21,489 per annum plus £1,038 London Allowance.

Further information and application forms (to be returned by 19 April 1985) may be obtained from the Education Officer (ED-PHE 4) Inner London Education Authority, Room 267A, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Gloucestershire College of Arts & Technology

Gloucestershire — An Equal Opportunities Employer
GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLEGE OF ARTS & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS STUDIES
Applications are invited from suitably qualified people for the following posts:

Principal Lecturer: Information Technology in Management & Business Studies

(£13,955 - £14,580 bar £16,467) Post Number 9970070
The person appointed will contribute specialist information technology expertise to a variety of areas of work and courses within the Department. This will involve monitoring, co-ordinating and developing the application of information technology together with the development of short courses. The successful candidate is likely to have had recent industrial / commercial experience, which will have included the application of information technology in a business context. In addition, they should, ideally, have had experience within an education and/or training role.

Lecturer II in Personnel Management and Behavioural Sciences

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 9970071
The person appointed will be expected to make a major contribution towards the department's teaching of personnel management and behavioural sciences. The successful candidate is likely to have had personnel management experience in industry / commerce; be qualified to MIPM or AIPM and be able to demonstrate their ability to effectively teach / train.

Lecturer II in Business Studies

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 9970072
The person appointed will be expected to provide a generalist contribution to the teaching of Business Studies across a range of the department's courses in subjects like ECONOMICS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND LAW. The successful candidate will be able to make an effective teaching contribution in the above disciplines, particularly on B/TEC Higher Diploma and Certificate course modules 'Business in Context' and 'Business in Society' and, in addition, B/TEC National Diploma and Certificate modules 'Organisation and its Environment' and 'Administration in Business'.

Lecturer II in Accounts and Related Subjects

(£7,548 - £12,099) Post Number 9970073
The person appointed will contribute specialist financial expertise to the areas of financial and management accounting on a variety of courses within the department. The successful candidate will be expected to have relevant industrial / commercial experience; professional qualifications in business and accounting. They should be able to demonstrate their ability to effectively teach and will have experience in teaching B/TEC 'Business Accounting' at Higher and National level. The above expansion of posts has arisen directly from the 1983 National Advisory Board Planning Exercise. In addition to the above posts and as a result of recent staff movements there exist two vacancies in the following:

Lecturer I in Office Studies

(£5,910 - £10,512) Post Number 9970011
The successful candidate will be able to offer a wide range of integrated subject areas from the following: Background to Business, Word Processing, Shorthand, Typewriting, Audio-Typing, Shorthand, Transcription, Office Practice, Secretarial Duties, Information Technology, and Numeracy.

Lecturer I in Business Studies

(£5,910 - £10,512) Post Number 9970024
The successful candidate will be required to teach across a range of courses at all levels. Preference will be given to candidates who can offer one or more of the following areas of expertise: BANKING, BUSINESS ORGANISATION, INSURANCE, LAW, C.P.V.E.
All the above posts will be effective from 1st September 1985. The closing date for all applications is 12th April 1985. Further details and an application form from: Administrative Officer (Staffing), Gloucestershire College of Arts & Technology, Oxstall Campus, Oxstall Lane, Gloucester GL2 9HW. S.A.E. PLEASE.

UNIVERSITY OF KEELE POSTS AT KEELE

The University of Keele is strengthening a number of Departments, particularly in research, as the first of a number of new initiatives. A major feature of the Keele philosophy for undergraduates is the provision of a wide range of dual honours options and each of the Departments listed contributes to this programme. We are looking for a professor to lead the three branches of the Modern Languages Department — French, German and Russian; to initiate and encourage research and joint developments where appropriate. The post in Electronic Engineering is the University's first chair in Engineering and the new professor will be expected to expand activities in electronics in close collaboration with physics. Brian Fender, Vice-Chancellor

Chair in the Department of Modern Languages
Applications are invited for a Chair in the newly-formed Department of Modern Languages, tenable from 1st October 1985. The successful candidate will be expected to assume the Headship of the Department which encompasses the former Departments of French, German and Russian Studies. The appointment may be made in either French or German, although preference will be given to an appointment to the Chair of French. The University would also welcome applicants with expertise in more than one of the subject areas of the department. Salary will be within the current Professorial range.

Chair of Electronic Engineering
The University has established a Chair of Electronic Engineering in the Department of Physics, tenable from 1st October 1985. Electronic Engineering interests within the Department include Digital Signal Processing, Medical Electronics and Biomechanics, Instrumentation, Thin Film Technology and Quantum Electronics. Applications are invited from candidates with interests in any of the above fields or with an interest in initiating a new area of research. Salary will be within the current Professorial range.

Lectureship in Biology
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Biology in the Department of Biological Sciences, tenable from 1st October 1985. Candidates should have experience in cellular immunology and will be expected to work in collaboration with the research group led by Professor Armes, the main interests of which are in the field of metazoan biology. Experience with modern monoclonal antibodies would be an advantage. Salary will be within the first four points of the Lecturer scale, £7,520 - £14,925.

NEW BLOOD POSTS
Eligibility for the following New Blood Lectureships is limited to persons who are 35 and under on the date of taking up appointment, and who currently hold no permanent University appointments in the United Kingdom, of any kind.

Department of Biological Sciences
'New Blood' Lectureships in Biochemistry (Cell Biology)

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in Biochemistry, tenable from 1st October 1985. Candidates should have interests in membrane biochemistry. The successful applicant will be expected to work in collaboration with Professor Lloyd's research group, current interests of which include integral and lysosomal function. The salary will be in the range £7,520 - £14,925 with placing dependent on age and experience.

Department of Geology
'New Blood' Lectureship in Applied Sedimentology

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Applied Sedimentology. The successful applicant will be expected to take up his/her duties on 1st October 1985, and will develop research and teaching in areas of sedimentology relevant to resource-based industries, for example, basin analysis and sediment diagenesis. Applicants should possess a higher degree in geology, and industrial experience would be an advantage. The salary will be in the range £7,520 - £14,925 with placing dependent on age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, to whom they should be returned not later than 20th April 1985. Please indicate the post(s) in which you are interested.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

"New Blood" and Information Technology LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following appointments under the UGC's 'New Blood' and Information Technology Initiatives. The posts are available from 1 October 1985 and for the 'New Blood' posts candidates should normally be aged 35 or under.

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS
Botany and Microbiology (REF. N81) — Bacterial Ecology. Microbiologist with interests and experience in plant biology, particularly low plasmid-encoded components influence bacterial survival, growth and competitiveness in the natural environment.

CHEMISTRY (REF. N82) — Synthetic organic chemistry. Candidates should have special interests in the synthesis of natural products or molecules of biological importance. Those who are already candidates for our post of Lecturer 'Twining special interests in teaching and research in organic chemistry or in biological chemistry or in both' for which applications closed on 6 March 1985 will automatically be considered and need not apply again.

COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS (REF. N83) — Research to be focused on the interface between grammar and the language of thought. Candidates should have interests in 2 or more of: syntactic theory, semantics, natural language processing, pragmatics (relevance theory).

MATHEMATICS (REF. N84) — In the field of Algebra to work in the group led by Professor P. M. Cohn.

NUTRITIONAL ANTHROPOLOGY (REF. N85) — Joint appointment with the Department of Human Nutrition, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Department of Anthropology, UCL. Candidates should have interests in the inter-disciplinary and comparative study of nutritional problems in both the underdeveloped and developed worlds. Persons with training in the social aspects of either anthropology or nutrition are encouraged to apply, although a basic knowledge of the physiology of human nutrition is likely to be an advantage. If required, the successful applicant may be asked to undergo additional research training in nutrition or anthropology.

PHARMACOLOGY (REF. N86) — Application of the techniques of molecular biology and/or immunology (eg monoclonal antibody methods) to the study of receptors. The Department has complementary expertise in the physiological investigation of receptors and in other aspects of immunopharmacology.

PHILOSOPHY (REF. N87) — History of Philosophy, possibly specialising in Recent Continental Philosophy. Applicants for the posts advertised in February will automatically be considered and need not apply again.

PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY (REF. N88) — In the field of Theoretical Atomic Physics and Astrophysics. The successful candidate should have interests in fundamental atomic and molecular physics, in the determination of atomic and molecular data required for research in astronomy, and in astrophysical theory.

TRANSPORT STUDIES (REF. N89) — Within the Department of Civil and Municipal Engineering. Research to be focused on computer-aided traffic engineering with the aim of increasing the usefulness to practicing traffic engineers of modern computing technology.

ZOOLOGY (REF. N90) — A molecular cell biologist with experience in molecular genetics is sought to work on problems in vertebrate neurodevelopment in association with Professor M. G. Relf's Neuroimmunology Group.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER SCIENCE (REF. T1) — Candidates would preferably have a research interest in aspects of data communication protocols, distributed systems or software engineering. Candidates with exceptional abilities in these areas should apply.

ELECTRONICS (REF. T2) — In the field of Opto-electronics with particular emphasis on optical fibre signal processing.

Salary for all posts will be on the Lecturer Scale £7,520 - £14,925 per annum plus £1,255 per annum London Allowance. Applications (no forms) including a full c.v. and names and addresses of referees should be sent to the Registrar (Personnel), University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Closing date for application is 12 April 1985. Please quote appropriate reference number in all correspondence.

Council for National Academic Awards DEPUTY HEAD OF THE REGISTRATIONS & CONFERMENTS UNIT

Applications are invited for the new post of Deputy Head of the Registrations and Conferments Unit. The duties will be varied and will include dealing with correspondence and enquiries from institutions and students, supervising and training staff, operating computer and manual record systems; and responsibility for the unit's budget.

Applicants should preferably be graduates, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered. Experience of administrative work, in an educational or other public institution, supervision of staff, and computer based information systems is desirable. Keyboard skills would be helpful. Salary scale: £8,585 - £13,137 p.a. including London Weighting. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Personnel & Training Officer, CNA, 344/354 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411

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National College of Art and Design

Applications are invited for the following senior academic posts:

Head of Painting in the Faculty of Fine Art
Salary IRC15,703-IRC19,482

This position offers a considerable opportunity of developing further the Painting Department in the College. The person appointed will be a painter of repute with appropriate teaching and administrative experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from:

The Personnel Officer
National College of Art & Design
100 Thomas Street,
Dublin 8, Ireland.
Telephone (001) 711377

Closing date: 15 April 1985.

Middlesex Polytechnic

Middlesex Business School Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

to £17,145 p.a. inc.
An opportunity to teach across a wide range of courses at undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels, and to pursue specialist teaching and research interests.

Applicants should have relevant degree and/or professional qualifications in the area of accounting and finance. Appointment will be at an appropriate point, based on qualifications and experience, on the scales: LKSL £8,225-£14,739 p.a. inc. PL £18,779-£27,145 p.a. inc.

For appointment at PL level, good academic qualifications, good teaching experience, and the ability to initiate and conduct research are expected. Write, enclosing S.A.E. (in. 9in x 4in) and quoting Ref. A278C, to: Further details and an application form: Personnel Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, 214 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 4PL. Closing date: April 22.

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

FACULTY AND TEACHING ASSISTANT VACANCIES

Arabic speakers are invited to apply for one year renewable contracts, tenable from 27 July, 1985.

FACULTY MEMBERS:

(Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities).

Vacancies exist in the Departments of:

1. Food Science
 - Human Nutrition
 - Chemistry and Food Analysis
2. Plant Production
 - Crop Physiology
 - Agronomy (Crop Production)
 - Range Ecology and Management
3. Soil Science
 - Pedology (Soil Survey and Classification)
4. Plant Protection
 - Economic Entomology (Classification)
5. Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
 - Agricultural Economics (Economics)
 - Agricultural Statistics (with experience in computer science)
6. Home Economics (Females Only)
 - Textile and clothing
 - Art
 - Rural Sociology

TEACHING ASSISTANTS:

- Nematology (M.Sc.)
- Machinery (M.Sc.)
- Food Technology (M.Sc.)
- Field Crops Breeding (M.Sc.)
- Pomology (M.Sc.)
- Economic Entomology (B.Sc.)
- Pesticides (B.Sc.)
- Plant Tissue Culture (working experience in trees)
- Soil-water relationship (B.Sc./M.Sc.)
- Technician (Lab. equipment maintenance)

Benefits include: Tax free salaries and allowances, free furnished accommodation, free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family, free medical/dental care, end of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing (as soon as possible) to the following address, stating clearly the college to which you wish to apply, and where you saw this advertisement: Ms Carmel A. Donachie, King Saud University Office, 26 Belgrave Square, London WC1X 8BE.

ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONTACTED.

Council for National Academic Awards ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (Temporary Post)

Applications are invited for the temporary post of Administrative Assistant to work within the Institutional Reviews area of the Council's work. The duties will be varied and will include information handling and research, statistical and committee work, preparation of papers, and general administrative support to Officers.

The post is offered on a fixed term contractual basis until 30 September 1985. Applicants should preferably be graduates with some experience of work in higher education, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered.

Salary scale: £8,585 - £13,137 p.a. including London Weighting. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Personnel & Training Officer, CNA, 344/354 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411 to whom applications giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should be submitted by 4 APRIL 1985.

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SENIOR SCHOOLS ADVISER

Salary: Southbury Head Teacher Group II (£18,158-£19,508)
The post demands optimum good humour, imagination and an ability to work hard. The successful applicant, who will lead the Schools Advisory Service, will be committed to education a good listener and take satisfaction from the achievement of the schools he/she is advised. The successful applicant should be a graduate with a minimum of 5 years' experience in education.

Further details and application forms are obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, Oxfordshire County Council, Marlborough House, New Road, Oxford OX1 1NA. Applications must be received by Monday, 1st April 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



LECTURESHIPS NEW APPOINTMENTS

Under the UGC New Blood Scheme the University of Leeds has been awarded a total of 11 new lectureships. Each post is tenable from 1 September, 1985 and salaries will be on the lecturer scale, £7,520 - £14,925 per annum, under review. The upper age limit for applicants under the New Blood Scheme is 35. Further particulars are available from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent. Please quote the appropriate reference number.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Department of French (Ref No. 5/8)
MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE Study of the language of presentation, persuasion and negotiation in French at a formal level, with particular reference to administrative, economic and commercial contexts. Expertise in other linguistic/philological areas would be an advantage. Closing date for applications 2 May, 1985.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Department of Social Policy and Health Services Studies (Ref No. 35/21)
LABOUR MARKETS, SOCIAL CLASS AND SOCIAL POLICY: the analysis of public and private welfare provision, with particular reference to the social division of welfare. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Chemistry (Ref No. 46/24)
STATISTICAL-MECHANICAL MODELLING In conjunction with a broad-based experimental investigation (including NMR, diffraction and calorimetry) of the physico-chemical behaviour of micelles, liquid crystals and biological membranes. Closing date for applications 16 May 1985.

Department of Genetics/The Biotechnology Unit (Ref No. 201/3)

PROTEIN ENGINEERING: development of a molecular technology based on ordered intracellular protein assemblies using natural protein crystal lattices modified to include specific functional domains. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

Department of Applied Mathematical Studies (Ref No. 51/15)

FLUID MECHANICS: the study of irregular flows, both naturally occurring and in engineering contexts, synthesising analytical methods with observation and numerical results. Closing date for application 25 April, 1985.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Department of Ceramics (Ref No. 62/17)
CERAMICS: development of ceramics for electronic applications, particularly for electro-optic and microwave components. The Department has established electroceramics research interests, interlinking with solid state physics and chemistry and electronic engineering. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Ref No. 66/34)

Research interests in the general area of HIGH FREQUENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND SUBSYSTEMS including: radio communication propagation, microwave communication systems, radio propagation, speed spectrum systems; radio data; satellite navigation. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

Department of Mechanical Engineering (Ref No. 69/32)
THERMOFLUIDS: mathematical modelling of steady/unsteady turbulent flow with varying degrees of compressibility and chemical reaction. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Department of Cardiovascular Studies (Ref No. 105/28)

CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES in collaboration with Neuroendocrine Unit. Neuroendocrine/neurocardiologist to work on regulatory peptides in the cardiovascular system with experience, if any, of a variety of techniques such as TCC, radioimmunoassay, receptor binding etc. Closing date for applications 2 May, 1985.

Department of Community Medicine and General Practice (Ref No. 86/26)

MEDICAL STATISTICS: the design and implementation of expert systems for providing statistical advice on study design and analysis to medical researchers. Familiarity with microcomputers essential. Closing date for applications 16 May, 1985.

Department of Microbiology (Ref No. 96/37)

BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE MODE OF ACTION OF ANTI-FUNGAL DRUGS: Proven record of biochemically based research on fungi required. Closing date for applications 9 May, 1985.

Teacher trainers

They're asking for you from Ghana to China.

Voluntary Services Overseas is looking for teacher trainers, ranging from in-service primary and middle-school posts to pre-service teachers colleges in, among other places, Egypt, Nepal and North Sudan. Other posts are available for maths and science teachers, teachers in special education (for the blind, the deaf and the mentally handicapped).

VSO work — being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment — has a lasting effect in combatting world poverty and hunger. And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

I am interested in volunteering my qualifications, or experience are:

Please send details about VSO membership (1) and a brochure of jobs (2) to: VSO, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7LJ. Tel: 01-278 4411.

Name _____

Address _____

Post to: 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7LJ. Tel: 01-278 4411.

Voluntary Services Overseas

100 Victoria Road, London W14 7LJ. Tel: 01-278 4411.

CVS no 31375

0292

SHEFFIELD AGAINST RATE CAPPING FOR THE RIGHT REASONS

CO-ORDINATOR FOR ADULT BASIC EDUCATION (ABE)

The Co-ordinator, as a member of the central team will have a special responsibility to develop further education provision within a well-established city-wide ABE network, through liaison with local staff and other agencies. Must be committed to the adult and non-traditional aspects of the service. Experience of basic education work is essential and wider experience of formal and informal work would be an advantage. Applications from both graduates and non-graduate previous applicants who are still interested in the post should apply for new forms and job description. The appointment is to commence from 1st September 1985. Salary scale: Burnham FE Lecturer I - £7,548 - £12,099. For further details and an application form, contact the CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (RSE, CURVASE, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PO BOX 6, LEEDS ROAD, SHEFFIELD S11 1RL. Tel: 012-2541, EXT 288. CLOSING DATE 19TH APRIL.

City of Sheffield An Equal Opportunity Employer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Vice-Principal of Derwentside Tertiary College which is to open in September, 1986, as a result of a reorganisation of post-16 education in the Derwentside area. The successful applicant will take up duty on 1st September, 1985 prior to the opening of the Tertiary College.

Further details and application forms may be obtained upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SL, to whom applications should be returned by 23rd March, 1985.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department DERWENTSIDE TERTIARY COLLEGE Appointment of Vice-Principal

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Vice-Principal of Derwentside Tertiary College which is to open in September, 1986, as a result of a reorganisation of post-16 education in the Derwentside area. The successful applicant will take up duty on 1st September, 1985 prior to the opening of the Tertiary College.

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Cranfield Through advanced teaching and applied research, Cranfield has created centres of excellence in high technology and management which provide an increasingly valuable service to industry, commerce, agriculture and defence.

Academic Research in TURBOMACHINERY

The School of Mechanical Engineering has an established reputation in the fields of energy, propulsion and mechanical integrity and expansion of the School's Turbomachinery Research Group has led to the creation of two new academic positions.

Applicants should be highly qualified and experienced in either radial or axial flow compressors or turbines. There is particular interest in locating people involved in numerical studies of flow within turbomachinery or in turbine technology.

The successful candidates will be expected both to generate and be responsible for contract research projects and to supervise students working for higher degrees.

Salaries will be within the following University scales: Research Fellow £7,520 - £12,150; Senior Research Fellow £11,205 - £11,925; and Reader £14,135 - £17,705. Assistance may be given with relocation expenses.

For further details please apply to the Personnel Department (ext. 3336) quoting ref. 9029.

Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL. Telephone Bedford (0234) 750111.

School of Mechanical Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON School of Biochemical and Physiological Sciences Professor of Physiology

Applications are invited for the Chair of Physiology within the Physiology and Pharmacology Departments. The successful candidate will be expected to generate and be responsible for contract research projects and to supervise students working for higher degrees.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, University of Southampton, 909 High Street, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (2 copies) should be sent before 26 April 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH Language Laboratory ASSISTANT

required to continue preparation of advanced level language lab course on conversational British English. Must have MA in Linguistics or English Language. Experience of language lab teaching and/or of creating and recording language lab exercises would be an advantage, as would experience with computer word processing systems. Three-year contract from 1st September, 1985. £17,705 p.a. for a 24-hour week. Applications (no forms) to the Sprachlabor der Universität Zurich, Switzerland.

Council for National Academic Awards REGISTRATIONS & CONFERMENTS UNIT

Applications are invited for the new post of Deputy Head of the Registrations and Conferments Unit. The duties will be varied and will include dealing with correspondence and enquiries from institutions and students, supervising and training staff, operating computer and manual record systems; and responsibility for the unit's budget.

Applicants should preferably be graduates, but other appropriate qualifications and experience will be considered. Experience of administrative work, in an educational or other public institution, supervision of staff, and computer based information systems is desirable. Keyboard skills would be helpful. Salary scale: £8,585 - £13,137

ASTON UNIVERSITY

MANAGEMENT CENTRE

The Aston Management Centre operates at post-graduate, postgraduate and undergraduate level. It pursues a vigorous research programme and has a specially funded ESRC Doctoral Programme.

MARKETING AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Successful candidates for the following posts will be members of this active division of the Centre. Ideally, candidates will have a first degree and a higher degree in a relevant area of management, with practical experience in either Marketing or Strategic Management.

Teaching Fellow in Marketing (REF. 668/156)

The work will be wide and varied and will include teaching Marketing Management and contributing to specialist programmes, as appropriate, in Distribution, Marketing Research, International Marketing and Consumer Behaviour at undergraduate, postgraduate and post-experience levels.

Teaching Fellow in Strategic Management (REF. 668/156)

The chief responsibilities of the post will be the teaching of Business Policy and Strategic Management to undergraduate and postgraduate students and contributing to the development of post-experience courses for industry and commerce.

Appointments will be for a period of 3 years with the possibility of renewal for a further period not exceeding 3 years. Opportunities also exist for secondments from industry or commerce as well as for part-time appointments.

Salary will be within the range £7,520 to £17,706 p.a. (Other Related Staff ranges IA, II or III, depending upon age, qualifications and experience).

ORGANISATION, PERSONNEL & EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

Lectureship in Personnel Management (REF. 670/156)

Applicants should be prepared to research and teach in personnel management. They should have strong qualifications in one or more of psychology, social psychology, occupational psychology and organisational behaviour and, preferably, a higher degree.

The appointment will be for a period of 3 years, with the possibility of renewal or transfer to a continuing appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES — LANGUAGE STUDIES UNIT

Lecturer in English (EFL/ESP) (REF. 671/156)

Duties will include teaching on the Unit's courses, including the MSc in the Teaching of English for Specific Purposes and the supervision of postgraduate students, and co-ordinating and developing the Unit's direct teaching operations.

The appointment, which will be available from July 1985, will be for a period of 3 years initially, with the possibility of renewal for a further period of 3 years.

Salaries will be within, and may be up to the maximum of, the range £7,520 to £14,925 p.a. Application forms and further particulars, quoting appropriate Ref. No., from: Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET. (Tel: 021-359 3611 Ext. 4564).

Closing date for the receipt of applications: 18th April 1985.

Posts Overseas

Italy

Two Teachers of EFL to young learners and adults The British Council, Naples

Duties: To teach EFL up to 24 contact hours per week, approximately 80 per cent of which will be to learners in the age range 10-16; to assist with administrative duties such as examination registration, placement testing and student registration.

Qualifications: Either a degree plus PGCE or Certificate/Diploma in Education; a recognised TEFL qualification, preferably PGCE or RSA Diploma; one year's TEFL experience with 10-16 age group.

Salary: £6,300 - £8,466 (currently under review) plus a local allowance (currently £540) which varies according to the exchange rate.

Benefits: Airfares, baggage allowance, medical insurance, 45 working days' leave plus public holidays.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, starting early September.

Reference: 84 D 124-125G.

Morocco

The British Council, Rabat

Duties: The DTOM will be responsible to the Representative for the professional, administrative and financial management of the Direct Teaching Operation. This will involve contributing to the formulation of DTOM policy, marketing and publicity, course design, supervising staff, financial planning and control, responsibility for DT Financial Return, and teacher training. (In ELT matters the DTOM will be aided by an Assistant Director of Studies).

Qualifications: A minimum of two years' personal management in a teaching operation is essential; five years' TEFL experience; a degree plus RSA Dip/PGCE TEFL; a good working knowledge of French.

An MA in Applied Linguistics is desirable but not essential.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 30-31 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

Salary: £12,000 p.a. Benefits: Rent allowance (£3,275 p.a.), setting-in allowance (£1,465), medical insurance, Superannuation Compensation Addition (11% of salary), airfares, baggage allowance (£530), passage and home leave after two years, entertainment allowance.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, starting 1 August 1985.

Reference: 84 D 128 G.

Morocco

The British Council, Rabat

Duties: The DTOM will be responsible to the Representative for the professional, administrative and financial management of the Direct Teaching Operation. This will involve contributing to the formulation of DTOM policy, marketing and publicity, course design, supervising staff, financial planning and control, responsibility for DT Financial Return, and teacher training. (In ELT matters the DTOM will be aided by an Assistant Director of Studies).

Qualifications: A minimum of two years' personal management in a teaching operation is essential; five years' TEFL experience; a degree plus RSA Dip/PGCE TEFL; a good working knowledge of French.

An MA in Applied Linguistics is desirable but not essential.

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Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, starting 1 August 1985.

Reference: 84 D 128-132 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 30-31 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

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Reference: 84 D 128-132 G.

Lecturers

Police Staff College

The College of Bromsall, nr Basingstoke, Hants has staff consisting of police officers and civilian tutors, who co-operate closely in directing residential courses of varying but substantial length and are deployed in the four integrated departments of Police Operations, Police Management Studies, Social and Legal Studies and Police and Public Administration.

There is currently one vacancy in each of the following departments:

SOCIAL AND LEGAL STUDIES where the successful candidate will be involved in developing training and research interests in the socio-legal field including race relations legislation, industrial relations and labour law.

POLICE OPERATIONS where the successful candidate will be involved in the implementation of police strategy, maintenance of public order, management and investigation.

Candidates should normally have a degree with first or second class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification in a relevant subject and have teaching experience in the field of further or higher education.

Starting salary within the range of £8,475 to £14,745 according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING STAFF, JAPAN



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A

CAMPBELL PAGE reports from Paris on the upset for the Left and the confusion on the Right in recent polls

Why Mitterrand is caught in the middle ground

THE TEAMS are training, but the rules of the game are unknown. That is the position one year before parliamentary elections which are expected to produce a hostile National Assembly for the last two years of Mr Mitterrand's presidential mandate.

Mr Mitterrand has already pledged himself to some degree of proportionality in those elections but has not yet chosen the precise formula. Like every other politician in France, he is studying the result of two-round cantonal elections on March 24 and when half the electorate was called to the poll in a thorough test of public opinion. The cantonal elections have yielded easy catch-phrases: a defeat but not a rout for the Left, a victory but not a triumph for the Right. Politicians are interested less in these

simplicities than the projections and analyses feeding across computer screens in the aftermath.

For the lessons to be drawn from two-round elections are complex. If a voter's preferred candidate disappears after round one, which other party does he choose in the second round or does he just abstain? What do these second round switches or abstentions teach about the mood and composition of the electorate and its likely behaviour under a different system?

In the first round, the classic Right, the neo-Gaullist RPR, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's UDF and allied candidates — fell just short of an absolute majority with 49 per cent of the vote. With the addition of the extreme Right in the form of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, the Right had a clear

majority with almost 58 per cent. The Left polled just over 41 per cent, a better result than it achieved in the 1984 European elections.

In the second round, the Left contained its losses more successfully than many observers had forecast. It yields control of another 10 departments in metropolitan France to the Right but held on to another five which were in danger.

The figures are highly favourable to the Right, which now control 69 metropolitan departments against 22 held by the Left. But socialists argue that the cantonal elections marked the end of a period when the electorate was in a mood for protest voting.

During the elections themselves, there were early signs of a swing back to the Left as voters began to appreciate

the sober managerial style of the new prime minister Laurent Fabius compared with the expansive challenging mood of the socialist government when it first came to office. The party also believes that electors will make a considered political choice in next year's parliamentary elections instead of feeling free to float and chastise as they do in local elections.

The Right has its own dilemma. The national leadership of the RPR and UDF resisted pressure to cooperate with the National Front in the cantonal election, but without the National Front the classic Right had no majority. On the other hand there would be obvious dangers if the classic Right improved its relations with the National Front. According to exit polls taken during the first round, voters for the

classic Right in that round were almost as ready to vote for the Socialists as for the National Front in round 2. In a two-horse race, between a Socialist and a National Front candidate, 18 per cent said they would vote for Socialists, 25 per cent for the National Front, and 57 per cent would abstain.

If the classic Right were to drift further to the right, it would risk losing its moderate and centrist support which would feel more at home with socialism in its present restrained form. One of the many possibilities being discussed here is that President Mitterrand could be hoping for some kind of alignment between the centre and the Socialists after the parliamentary elections.

On the Left, the Socialists have so overshadowed the Communists that the Communist vote dropped to 11.2 per

cent in the European elections last year and rose very slightly to 12.5 per cent in the first round of the cantonal elections.

But the cantonal elections showed that Communist voters still believed in the union of the Left even if the leadership had disowned that policy. Indeed, 69 per cent of Communist voters said they would be prepared to vote Socialist in the second round in a straight fight between Left and Right, while only 42 per cent of Socialist voters were prepared to support a Communist candidate in comparable circumstances.

The Socialist Party felt that the Communist leader Georges Marchais had offered to cooperate with the Socialists in the second round without real conviction — "like a man spitting in the soup." That did not prevent Communists from

turning out to help another party of the Left.

Proportional representation would certainly bring a solid block of National Front members into the National Assembly whose presence would be a problem for the Right. It would also increase Communist representation but could not produce a left-wing majority without a shift in electoral opinion.

With the National Front siphoning off right-wing extremism and the Communists catering for the rigidities of the old-fashioned Left, the important battle will be fought for the middle ground. At present 48 per cent of the electorate regard unemployment as France's most serious problem, and a majority of the unemployed would prefer a government of the Right. It promises to be a hard-headed election campaign.

THE optional morning exercises are over. Workers — women and men — gather together in groups of 15 to 20 for a brief tactical discussion before the assembly line begins rolling and the banks of welding robots and spray guns, spring in to action.

How can we improve output and quality, work even better as a team. Did we go wrong yesterday? We must improve today.

And they will.

They call it the family and some profess a deep contentment — a passionate loyalty to the company — from the father figure at the top (the president), to the ordinary shopfloor technician (the workers' title).

"These people are all my friends — we work together, socialise, go fishing together and play games," says Mike Matthews, a supervisor in the body stamping shop. Not just a team, he insists, but a real happy family.

And so it began in June, 1983, when the first pick-up trucks driven by the boss, Marvin Runyon, rolled off the lines at Smyrna, near Nashville, in Tennessee, to this home, amplified line: "Let us pray for the partnership between management and workers — Amen."

It set the tone for the Runyon shopfloor philosophy, now under close examination by rivals in America and beyond. "A bottom-up management style," he says. "We work on the basis that the person at the top does not possess all the knowledge and skill necessary to make every decision."

Nissan had come to the United States — representing the largest Japanese investment in America — and already many were predicting that the motor giant would set a new pattern for labour relations and break the mould in the car industry. A new workforce, united by the restrictive working practices, the petty conflicts of large industries with a fresh enthusiasm for work and a dedication to the company and its products.

"People here don't mind coming to work," says Fred McGraw, a worker in the trim and chassis section. "They enjoy it. They know it's something they have to do. They're not lazy and they have plenty of get up and go. Here, you have to enjoy your work and have a good attitude to life itself. We all have and that's what makes it great."

Halfway across the world amidst a cluster of temporary buildings on a huge construction site in the east of England, they are bringing the same enthusiasm — the same determination to break the mould and establish a new working order — to another project which could have a similar impact on the British car industry.

The UK's big three car makers — particularly the vulnerable Austin Rover — are certainly becoming nervous at the prospect of a Japanese predator emerging from a mass of steel at Washington New Town; hardly surprising when they are losing some of their



Nissan delegates reconvening at the site of their proposed Washington plant (above); robots spot welding in Smyrna (below).

PETER HETHERINGTON has a foretaste of the Nissan team spirit in Smyrna, Tennessee

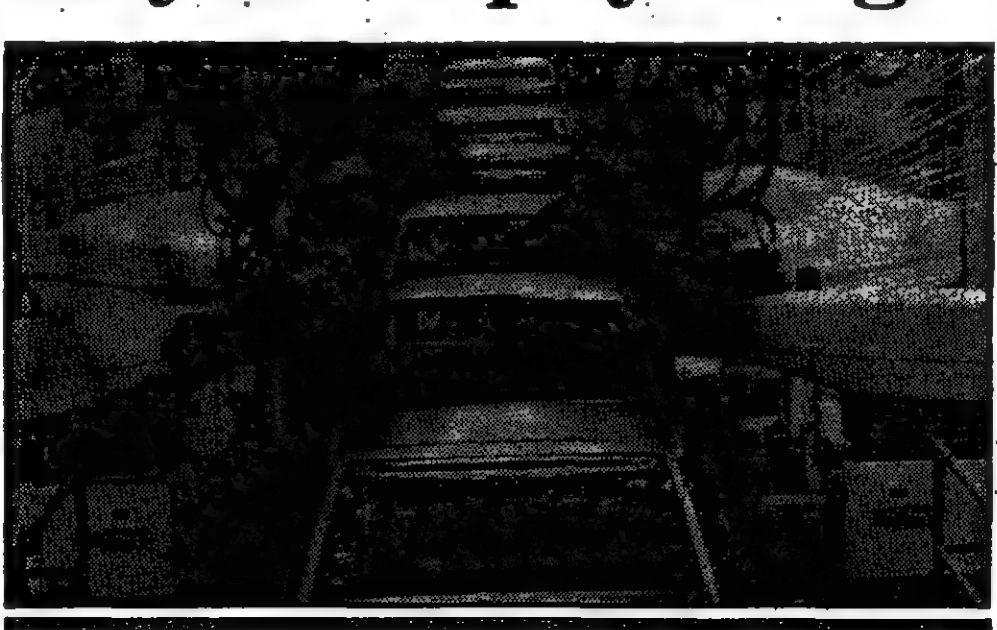
The family that pays together

brightest managers to Nissan whose American management team is similarly dominated by executives and managers lured from the large US car makers.

In the words of the company's Tokyo hierarchy, success in the United States lies in combining "the best of Japanese and American management methods": a mix of teamwork and individualism, according to Runyon who spent 37 of his 60 years with Ford in Detroit before becoming president and chief executive of Nissan in Tennessee. The transition he concedes, was difficult for someone from a very autocratic operation... many of us who came here were patriotic... that was our training.

The new directors and managers of the comparable British operation, who followed their American colleagues to Japan, have been similarly impressed with the Tokyo management style. They have already singled out three areas as the key to their working regime at Washington: teamwork, quality consciousness, and most important, job flexibility.

Like Marvin Runyon Nissan's UK industrial relations director, Mr Peter Wickens, sees the morning exercises followed by the group discussions — as a healthy symbol of the Japanese team concept. "In a British car plant the bell goes and there's little communication between the foreman and the bloke — if there is, he'll be haranguing them about a schedule that has not been met. In Japan, they wouldn't talk about it because they would have



they met their schedule or they knew why they did not and had already taken action."

But in tailoring an industrial relations strategy to the workplace, Mr Wickens, former British Gas executive who once worked for Ford as an industrial relations manager, has to take account of some traditions, if not working practices, on the shop floor. That is why, unlike Mr Runyon and the Smyrna team, he has decided to select a union to represent the initial four to five hundred workers who will be assembling 24,000 cars annually from Japanese imported kits in 15 months' time.

The aim is to negotiate a revolutionary agreement, incorporating considerable flexibility, with the General

are now employed. Runyon is in no doubt that Nissan has become a truly US subsidiary, run by Americans, with minimal Japanese involvement. He introduced an intensive recruitment and screening procedure to select the local labour market for the best employees so that he could put his longheld management theory of "participation" into operation.

The 150,000 applicants for the first 2,000 jobs were initially screened by the State of Tennessee before proceeding to the first interview with Nissan — and subsequently, if they were lucky, to a pre-employment training programme lasting anything between 48 to 300 hours.

Potential employees have to give their time free at what amounts to a Nissan night school, twice a week, to show they are capable of the heavy workload on an assembly line. "What we are looking for is an attitude," says Stu Green, an operations manager who came from General Motors. "Is their attendance good, are they on time? How do they adjust to our dexterity programmes? How do they get along with people in their group? If they complete the programme it doesn't mean they get hired. They then go through another interview to see if there is anything else we might pick up that we don't want here."

Critics — notably the United Auto Workers — maintain the procedure has been adopted simply to weed out people with a strong union background. Runyon denies this; their "participative style" has been refined by his insistence that there is no need for a "third party."

The paper clip's grip on history

Richard Boston with a paean for the nameless

ALDOUS Huxley was a most unfortunate man. When he died in 1963 he must have expired in the confident belief that the event would be given wide coverage in the press the next day. After all, his career had not been without distinction. Where he made his big mistake was in dying on the same day that John F. Kennedy was assassinated. As a result Huxley got about three columns in the bottom of page 27.

In the same way the death of Victor Farris has gone widely unnoticed because he foolishly shuffled off his mortal coil at the same time as Mr Konstantin Chernenko. Now, as you all know, Victor Farris was the chap who invented the paper clip. The vented milk carton too. And paper clips and milk cartons will be in use long after everyone has forgotten the name of the comrade who came between Anzupov and whatever this new bloke is called.

The same goes for the inventor of the supermarket trolley who died in Switzerland a few months ago. Fell off his trolley, so to speak. For all I know, he may be a household name in his own canton and they're putting

up a statue of him wheeling his trolley, and are going to commemorate him on one of those ever-so-tasteful Swiss postage stamps we used to collect when we were younger and wiser, but I doubt if his name will be remembered outside the borders of his small country. Personally I forgot it within minutes of reading of his decease.

Not that it matters. Somehow it's hard to imagine things like paper clips and supermarket trolleys having had a named inventor. It's like discovering that at a particular moment of history a particular person invented the spoon, or the chair, or socks. One assumes that these everyday objects just happened — or evolved through natural selection.

It isn't necessarily so. I read only the other day that Richard II invented the handkerchief. Almost everything else was invented either by Leonardo or Vinci (scissors, bicycles, helicopters, and probably spoons, socks and the Rubik cube as well) or by Benjamin Franklin (lightning-conductor, rocking-chair, bifocals) or else by Joseph Stalin (television).

It's quite possible that Leonardo or Benjamin

Franklin or Stalin also invented the supermarket trolley. Certainly it has been invented more than once. Hardly was Herr Edelweiss (or whatever the Swiss chap was called) in his grave, that news came of the death of Sylvan N. Goodman of the age of 98. Sylvan also invented the supermarket trolley or, as the Los Angeles Times report calls it, the shopping cart.

Unfortunately the idea came to him in 1937 and it made him more than \$200 million. When he first put the trolleys in his shop in Oklahoma nobody used them. This daunted him not at all. He took an advertisement in the Oklahoma City Times in which, lying through his teeth, he announced that shoppers came, saw and said: "It's a wow."

He then hired people to pretend they were shoppers and wheel them about the store. The idea caught on. Sylvan sold his tarts to other shops and soon made his first million. Later he designed the luggage trolley for airports and railway stations. There are now reckoned to be more than 25 million supermarket trolleys in use all over the world. Younger readers probably

find it hard to imagine a world without supermarket trolleys. There must be many whose first memory is of being seated in that clever folding bit at the front, with their dear little legs dangling through the holes so thoughtfully provided either by Sylvan or the Swiss gentleman.

What they won't remember is prams, which seem to have vanished. This is a terrible loss. As Osbert Lancaster has memorably written: "For sheer pleasure few methods of progression, one comes gradually to realise, can compare with the perambulator. The motion is agreeable, the range of vision extensive and one has always before one's eyes the rewarding spectacle of a grown-up maintaining physical exertion."

How sorry one feels for the modern child in its pushchair, sitting with its back to the world, its tiny legs constantly vibrated by those small wheels running over an uneven pavement. With a start in life like that, it's no wonder the younger generation is so strange.

Fortunately enough, the chap who invented the folding push-chair also popped off recently, but I've forgotten his name as well. Be that as

it may, Herr Edelweiss and Sylvan N. Goodman must have been very clever as well as very rich. The supermarket trolley is very ingenious. Take, for example, the way that the bit folds out to hold your bags, or the little darling that can be folded up and carried in a bag.

Or the way you can charge one trolley into the back of another to stack them in neat rows. Or the way that, simply by pushing down on the handle, the thing won't tip up. This means you can propel it while bounding after it with both feet together like a kangaroo. Apart from being fun in itself, this has the added advantage of making younger companions blush with embarrassment and take an immediate interest in the selves of cat food.

Its stability and smooth-running is all the more remarkable when you think how small the wheels are. While in general supporting the proposition that small is beautiful, I have had reservations about this as far as wheels are concerned ever since I misguidedly buying one of those bicycles with wheels the size of gramophone records that were so trendy in the Sixties.

At that time I was living

in a small village in France where the next day bikes were unknown. I soon tired of the mirth of the small children who greeted my daily appearance at the baker's to buy a baguette with delightful shrieks about the large monsieur on his mini-velo. What was worse was that the thing was so hard to pedal compared with my old BSA with big wheels.

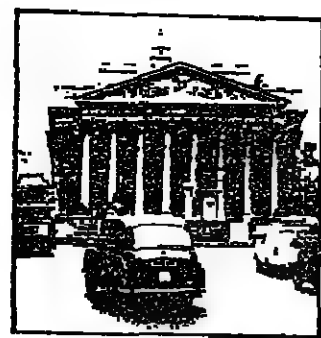
I once had an argument about this with Reynar Banham. Always the first on to the latest thing, Banham on his Moulton bicycle was a familiar sight in the area around London University in the late Sixties. Since he too is a large man, I couldn't help sharing some of the hilarity of those French urchins. The ensemble did look terribly top-heavy. He maintained stoutly (I hope that is the right word) that "small wheels were more efficient. He was even have spoken disparagingly of the front wheel of a penny-farthing. I countered by asking how many riders in the Tour de France were on Moulton bicycles.

Be that as it may, Herr Edelweiss or Sylvan Goodman, or both, did a grand job and made supermarket shopping far less hellish



Stephen Cook

America's debtor status is far more important than Mr Lawson's budget dodges



NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

A FEW months ago we pointed out that it was inevitable. Now it is official. This year the United States becomes a debtor nation for the first time since 1917. It does not matter a great deal whether it has already

happened as Secretary Baldrige suggests, or whether the transformation from creditor to debtor nation takes place later this year. The psychological barrier is already breached. It is already time to ask what changes in perception will result.

Because we are talking about a change caused by a current account deficit, the best place to start is with the current account and how it has been financed.

In very round numbers the deficit last year was \$100 billion of which half was financed by an inflow of funds from Japan. The Japanese capital outflow last year was \$50 billion, to which should be added a further \$5 billion of short-term funds. Most of these Japanese funds, say somewhere between 80 and 90 per cent, will have ended up in the US.

If you look at the monthly flow, the results are even more remarkable. In the first

three months of 1984 the Japanese capital outflow was under \$5 billion. But by December it hit \$8.4 billion, an annual rate of over \$100 billion.

If you extrapolate these flows, as has Fred Bergsten of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, the US will in five years be a debtor to the tune of \$1,000 billion while Japan will be a creditor to the tune of \$500 billion.

Just how this particular

circle will be broken remains to be seen, but obviously a change in asset preference could take place more immediately than a shift in the current account. So what has made the Japanese invest so much in the US, and what might change their investment policy?

You can identify at least three factors driving Japanese investment policy. One is that until some three years ago Japan had strict exchange controls. When these were lifted there was the inevitable adjustment. Very similar to the boom in overseas investment which took place here. Japanese institutions are guided by the authorities not to invest more than 10 per cent of their holdings abroad, but this guidance has been bent in various ways. For example if a Japanese company borrows in dollars, the borrowing counts as a home investment from the point of view of the Japanese institution, even though it has acquired a dollar asset.

Second, the way Japanese fund managers calculate returns favours investments which offer a high current yield, rather than capital appreciation. Capital gains (or losses) are only taken into account when they are realised. So high US interest rates have an automatic attraction for Japanese investors.

Third, Japan has tended to build up dollar assets simply because the funds are earned from exports to the US. In part the funds are the unremitted receipts of Japanese exporters.

What might change this? The Japanese policy of chasing high yields has been very successful, particularly in the case of the US where high yields have been compounded by currency appreciation. Were either element to go (and the dollar does seem at least to

have plateaued) the flow would surely check, even though the bulk of the balances could hardly be repatriated.

The essential point in all this is that if the key to the dollar lies anywhere, it is in Tokyo. While Japan is prepared to finance the US as a debtor nation, Mr Baldrige can continue with his external deficit. If Tokyo decides to invest its trade surplus elsewhere, then the US debt will not be covered.

Up to now we have been looking at things from Japan's point of view. What about the US? If movement to debtor status may perhaps upset foreign investors, of which the Japanese are by far the most important, what about the US?

One important mathematical change that would result from the US being a debtor nation would be that it would no longer be financially advantageous to have high interest rates. While

the US is a creditor high interest rates help it: the poor LDCs have to pay US banks more for their loans. But when the US becomes a debtor, it has to pay more for its foreign borrowing. Suddenly the boot is on the other foot.

Now whether this sort of consideration will have any effect on US policy-makers is highly questionable: debt service costs have not discouraged a large Federal deficit, so why should they discourage a continued external deficit? The sort of political shift is far more likely to result from trade pressures, not financial ones. But the point is worth making.

It is worth asking, because, quite suddenly, the US will be starting to be punished financially for a high interest rate policy; up to now it has arguably benefited from it. High interest rates become a source of weakness, not to strength. Will they be perceived as

such within the US? Who knows? One of the extraordinary features of the currency divide across the Atlantic is the way features which appear as weaknesses appear to most Americans as strengths.

How will the US react to being the world's biggest debtor nation? Will this be perceived as a reason for concern, or merely a delight that the rest of the world is prepared to fund such status? And if the world (and in particular the Japanese) changes its mind, how will the Americans cope with the humiliation of a collapsing dollar?

All this is in the future, though maybe not the very distant future. It is worth dwelling upon today because it is a far more important issue than the little twiddles that Mr Lawson proposes to give to our tax system this afternoon.

Brewer fights S & N's 'unwelcome' £87 m offer

Bid follows Matthew Brown dawn raid

By Geoffrey Gibbs

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, Britain's sixth largest brewing company, yesterday launched an £87 million bid to take over the Lancashire-based brewer Matthew Brown after making an unsuccessful dawn raid to add to its existing stake in the business.

The takeover bid — S&N's second attempt to acquire a leading regional brewer in the space of less than a year — ran into immediate opposition from Brown's Lion Brewery headquarters in Blackburn.

"The offer is unwelcome, unacceptable and we are going to fight it," the company's chairman, Mr Patrick Towns, said, adding that the offer was "a serious challenge to the independence of the company and its shareholders."

Scottish and Newcastle is making its move after building up a 4.9 per cent stake in Matthew Brown through a series of purchases since late

January. Yesterday it sent stockbrokers Hoare Govett into the market in an attempt to pick up a further 10 per cent of the shares, announcing the full-scale offer when the buying move failed to increase its holding.

News of the attempted dawn raid and subsequent bid sent Matthew Brown shares soaring on the stock market as dealers anticipated a fierce battle for control of the business. By the close of dealings the shares were standing at 405p each — a gain of 77p that left the price well ahead of the S&N bid terms.

The McEwan's and Tait's combine is offering 14 of its own shares for every five of Matthew Brown. With S&N shares falling 7p to 137p yesterday the terms value each share at around 364p and the whole business at 284.6 million.

Scottish and Newcastle, which is heavily dependent on the free trade, feels the proposed merger would create a North-West business with the resources and range of products to compete effectively against the beer industry leaders. A marriage of the two

businesses would also add 550 pubs to S&N's relatively modest estate of 1,448 outlets. Last April Scottish and Newcastle made an agreed £4 million bid to take over J. W. Cameron of Hartlepool but dropped the proposed acquisition after the Monopolies Commission was called in to investigate.

The S&N directors believe their plans to take over Matthew Brown are less likely to attract an MMC referral. They point out that a merger would give the enlarged group 11 per cent of the total beer market in the North-West, making it only the fourth largest in the region. S&N's share of the national beer market would increase by 1 per cent to 10 per cent.

In addition to its breweries in Blackburn and Workington, Matthew Brown owns breweries in Carlisle and at Masham in North Yorkshire as a result of the takeover of the "Old Peculier" brewer T. and R. Theakston last year. S&N said it would support continued local beer production within Matthew Brown and provide the resources to develop Theakston as brewer of quality cask conditioned beers.

Double boost for BS yards

By Michael Smith

Industrial Editor
BRITISH Shipbuilders has been given a double boost by clinching its largest ever merchant shipbuilding order, worth £45 million, and by concluding the sale of its Falmouth Shiprepair yard for £1.75 million.

Together, the shipyard order and the repair yard sale will strengthen the organisation's finances and help safeguard the jobs of around 1,600 people at Sunderland and Falmouth.

The £45 million order for a new 4,000 tonne crane and associated ship has gone to Sunderland Shipbuilders against strong international competition and will help secure 1,200 jobs on Wearside.

The order, from ITM Offshore of Middlesbrough, was described by Sunderland Shipbuilders' managing director, Mr Eric Welsh, as a "triumph for the North-East." It follows British Shipbuilders' recent success in winning several important new orders, and Mr Graham Day, chairman of BS, said the ITM contract would take the group up to its target of new merchant work for this financial year.

British Shipbuilders is also continuing negotiations with other large international customers to build further vessels and increase the workload of its merchant shipbuilding division.

The ITM crane ship, which will extend to a height of 430 feet and lift 4,000 tonnes, will be the first specialist heavy lift ship operating under the British flag. Previously, offshore operators have had to lease crane ships from foreign undertakings.

In a separate deal announced yesterday British Shipbuilders has agreed to sell its profitable Falmouth Shiprepair yard to a company owned by building firm, Bellway Holdings, and shipbuilding consultants, A. and P. Appleford, for £1.75 million.

A Bellway director, Mr Terence Mordant, said Falmouth could become a major force in a profitable European shiprepairing industry, and he was confident the yard would create even more jobs than the present work of 420 people.

Bellway and Appleford have clearly bought Falmouth cheaply. The £1.75 million sale price compares with a net value of £2.5 million and an estimated cost of £100 million in replacing those assets.

The yard has nevertheless suffered in the increasingly competitive market for ship repair and profits after 10 months of this financial year had fallen to £184,000 from £585,000 in the whole of the previous year.

Bedford for USM

By Robin Stoddart

ANTIQUE dealer William Bedford is joining the Unlisted Securities Market on Thursday with a price tag of nearly £9 million after the tender issue last week. The subscription price was struck at 185p, compared with the minimum tender figure of 100p.

There were nearly 10,000 applicants for the shares and at the price set the 1.5 million shares being sold were almost 14 times over-subscribed. The chairman, chief executive and company secretary, Mr John Bedford, retains over half of the capital.

Applicants for 200,400 shares at or above the striking price will receive 30 shares, with 25 added for subscribers just above that level and again for tenders for 1,000 to 3,000, which will be allocated 100 shares. Thereafter about 6 per cent will be allotted.

Although the Islington, North London-based company buys mainly from dealers, it has a profit "rocketed" last year in the wake of the strong dollar. American buyers accounted for more than half of sales for the first time,

Industrial production edges up

By Christopher Haines

Economics Editor

Manufacturing output fell back in January, though record North Sea oil flows pushed industrial production as a whole up by 1.3 per cent a month, the Central Office figures showed yesterday.

Other factors behind the 1.6 per cent growth of industrial production taking the last three months over the previous three are said to be the recovery of coal output to a third of pre-disaster levels and a seasonal surge in electricity and gas output.

Officials blame the 0.4 per cent fall in manufacturing output in January on the weather hitting the production of building materials, though they also say that the growth rate of manufacturing appears

to have slowed from an annual rate of 4 per cent between the first and third quarters of last year to about 2 per cent.

The concentration of recent industrial growth in sectors like oil, which need relatively little labour, is one part of the explanation for the continued rise in unemployment, and seems to hold out little immediate hope of a rapid reversal of the trend.

Indeed, even the sluggish 0.3 per cent growth in manufacturing taking the last three months over the previous three must remain tentative, since it is based on a special "bias adjustment" which statisticians have introduced to compensate for what they believe is under-reporting in the figures for the most recent months.

This special correction is worth one point of the index number of 101.3 for manufacturing in January (1980=100) and half a point of the fourth quarter level of 101.1. Without it, manufacturing output would have been seen to have fallen by nearly 0.2 per cent on the three-month comparison.

The CSO justified the correction yesterday by pointing out that their figure for output in December has been revised upwards this month to 101.3, from 101.1, a "bias adjustment" from one point to half a point as December is no longer the latest month. It will not be possible to assess fully the validity of the adjustment until full quarterly data become available.

The loss to industrial production caused by the coal dispute is still estimated at 34 per cent over the two latest three-month periods, since the recovery of coal output has to some extent been offset by a larger loss in the electricity industry as high winter output has had to be met from more costly power.

The total output of the energy sector, including oil, gas and electricity generation, is up by 4.9 per cent taking the last three months on the previous period. The increase in January alone was 5.8 per cent, boosted by a record for North Sea oil output.

Manufacturing output in the last three months, said to be relatively unaffected by the coal dispute, is now 9.3 per cent higher than its trough in the first quarter of 1981 and 10.1 per cent below the peak in the second quarter of 1979.

Big cutbacks in Cape shake-up

By Andrew Cornelius

Cape Industries, the troubled building products group, yesterday announced details of a wide-ranging survival package aimed at rescuing the company from the brink of collapse.

The proposed reshaping of the group's finances includes a £2.5 million share issue, extraordinary provisions of £32 million against the elimination of loss-making businesses, and the appointment of a new chairman. Cape also confirmed the £15.75 million sale of its motor components business to BBA Group.

Savage cutbacks at Cape have been forced by a combination of huge asbestos claims, recession, and the sudden collapse of the building insulation market. Last year Cape closed its glass wool insulation business and sold its rock wool insulation operations to Pilkington. Together they were losing £5 million each year.

Mr Geoffrey Higham, Cape's chairman, said that the restructuring of the group was "a painful but necessary step" to "clean out the statistics," he said. Mr Higham will leave Cape in July and return to Charter Consolidated (Cape's parent company), to handle its portfolio of industrial investments.

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Geoffrey Higham

reduce group borrowings of £40 million by about £25 million by the end of 1986. The group's bankers have also agreed to convert £12 million of the current debt into medium-term loans, to further strengthen the balance sheet.

Mr Higham said that the building products group continues to maintain its prominent market position and is benefiting from the completion of an £11 million investment programme.

Charter Consolidated said that it would be taking up its entitlement to 67.3 per cent of the issue of 10 million convertible redeemable preference shares on offer. This helped boost Cape shares by 49p to 45p on the stock market, against a peak of 118p for the past year.

Mr Higham said that asbestos had cost Cape £20 million in the past four to five years, once the cost of researching new non-asbestos products had been added to the cost of paying out claims to victims of the disease. Cape has also suffered along with the rest of British industry, from the economic recession, Mr Higham said.

But, he said, the thing "that really finished us off" was the government's decision to "nationalise" the building products industry, and then withdraw support. This caused a 30 per cent collapse in demand in the second half of 1983 and a 25 per cent reduction in prices, Mr Higham said.

No special care for insurer

By Peter Rodgers

City Editor
The Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday that it had had no indication of the problems at the London branch of Insurance Corporation of Ireland and had not placed it on the list of firms which it watched with special care.

The latest financial details filed with the department cover 1983 and the firm has failed to file particulars of 1984 business, which are not yet due.

The group was taken over by the Irish Government on Friday, and its owner, Allied Irish Banks, wrote off £78 million sterling and £10 million of the group's insurance business. Allied Irish is quoted in London and the share price dropped 30p initially before rallying to close 22p down at 115p.

forecast and that no rights issue is required. The latest losses which knocked the insurance subsidiary into the arms of the Irish Government were at the London general insurance branch, which is under the supervision of the DTI Under EEC agreement the host government of an insurance company branch is responsible for keeping an eye on the branch's operations, while the country of the parent firm is responsible for supervising an insurance group as a whole.

Allied Irish said yesterday that the main losses were in US fire and property insurance, about half of it direct and half through reinsurance. The losses were also in the firm's business but these were not the cause of its problems, and neither was its travel insurance, said Mr Neil

Dean, who has been responsible for Allied Irish's investigation of the problems came to light.

Insurance Corporation's actual losses are expected to be about Irish £50 million, but the write-off in Allied's books will be £90 million (£78 million sterling).

The DTI said that it was responsible for ensuring that insurance branches in London were run by fit and proper people. It also supervised the financial viability of branches, but retrospectively. Insurance companies are given up to six months from the end of their financial year to file insurance returns to the department.

If there are reasons for concern, the DTI can ask for reports at shorter periods and it has the power to tell firms not to take on new business.

Ohio crisis hits dollar

From Alex Brommer

in Washington
The state-chartered savings and loan systems, the Federal Reserve, in a state of emergency, have ordered closed for a further 48 hours yesterday as the world's financial markets had a bout of the jitters over the ramifications of what is being seen as a full-blown financial crisis.

Some 71 savings and loans, the broad equivalent of Britain's building societies, have remained closed since Friday when the state government, the Federal Reserve, would be forced to hold back from any tightening of credit until the Ohio crisis was resolved.

"While the Ohio crisis lasts, we don't expect higher interest rates," one dealer was quoted as saying. In Columbus yesterday the House and Senate were considering a bill which would require all savings institutions

which have state-chartered savings and loan systems. The Federal Reserve, in a state of emergency, have ordered closed for a further 48 hours yesterday as the world's financial markets had a bout of the jitters over the ramifications of what is being seen as a full-blown financial crisis.

The impact on the financial markets was clearly evident yesterday with the dollar falling against the currencies of the US's major trading partners. On the money markets, dealers speculated that the Federal Reserve would be forced to hold back from any tightening of credit until the Ohio crisis was resolved.

In Columbus yesterday the House and Senate were considering a bill which would require all savings institutions

in the state currently operating under private deposit insurance to obtain insurance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Company within 60 days. The bill would allow those savings and loans to open which have applied for the federal insurance. The object of the exercise is to substitute the distressed state deposit insurance for federal guarantees.

With depositors getting increasingly anxious about the outlook for their money, the legislature was expected to complete its work in record time. The problems at the 71 savings and loans emerged as a result of the collapse of ESM Securities in Florida, a dealer in government paper.

Ohio's biggest savings and loan, Home State, was forced to close its doors because of ESM's problems.

NEWS IN BRIEF

\$125 m fraud charge

A MANAGER of an Indian bank in London has been charged in New Delhi with defrauding his bank of \$125 million in Britain's biggest bankruptcy case, the Press Trust of India said.

Mr Amarjeet Singh, manager of the state-owned Punjab National Bank's London branch from 1980 to 1984, was recalled to New Delhi, sacked from the bank and arrested on Saturday.

BRITISH Rail lost £240 million in freight revenue during the miners' strike, including £80 million through sympathy action by rail unions, Junior Transport Minister David Mitchell told the Commons.

MERCANTILE House's New York investment banking subsidiary Oppenheimer & Co lost \$60 million before tax in the end of January to \$4.85 million, against just over \$20 million. Mercantile's share price plunged 32p to 287p as a result.

WHITBREAD'S US spirits and wine distributor, Bucklehead Corporation, has won a preliminary injunction preventing its former employee, Mr Stephen Karp, from walking off with its exclusive rights to sell Rothschild French wines and Finlandia vodka in the United States.

SIX potential buyers for the Lloyd's Life Assurance, including UK, US and European Insurance groups, have been put on a shortlist. Further detailed financial information has now been sent to them before final offers for Lloyd's are accepted. The sale is expected to raise £100 million.

ONE in 10 of the employed labour force are now self-employed — the highest proportion since 1921 — the Manpower Services Commission's Labour Market Quarterly Report said yesterday. Much of the rise was due to women.

FOOTAL yesterday urged shareholders to reject the £124 million takeover bid by Entrad, the Australian textiles group, by arguing that the Total group is now in a far more healthy state financially, commercially and financially than ever before. Total said that cash flow from its businesses has increased from £12 million in 1980/81 to an estimated £30 million in 1984/85.

TRANSPORT Secretary, Nicholas Ridley, is expected to authorise grants totalling up to £6.75 million from the state-owned British Airways to small independent airlines by the end of the year. This will be used to allow airlines to set up operations into airports from regional

DEMOCRATIC & POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA MINISTRY FOR ENERGY & CHEMICAL & PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES NATIONAL DRILLING COMPANY

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This Call for Tenders is addressed to Builders and Official Distributors only, to the exclusion of amalgamations. Company Representatives and other intermediaries, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78-02 of February 11th, 1978, concerning the State monopoly on foreign trade.

Those Tenderers who are interested in this Call for Tenders may obtain specifications from the following address: ENAFOR, Department Achats (Purchasing Section), 1 Place Bir-Hakeim-EI Biar, Alger — on presentation of the Builder's agreement, at any time after publication of this Notice.

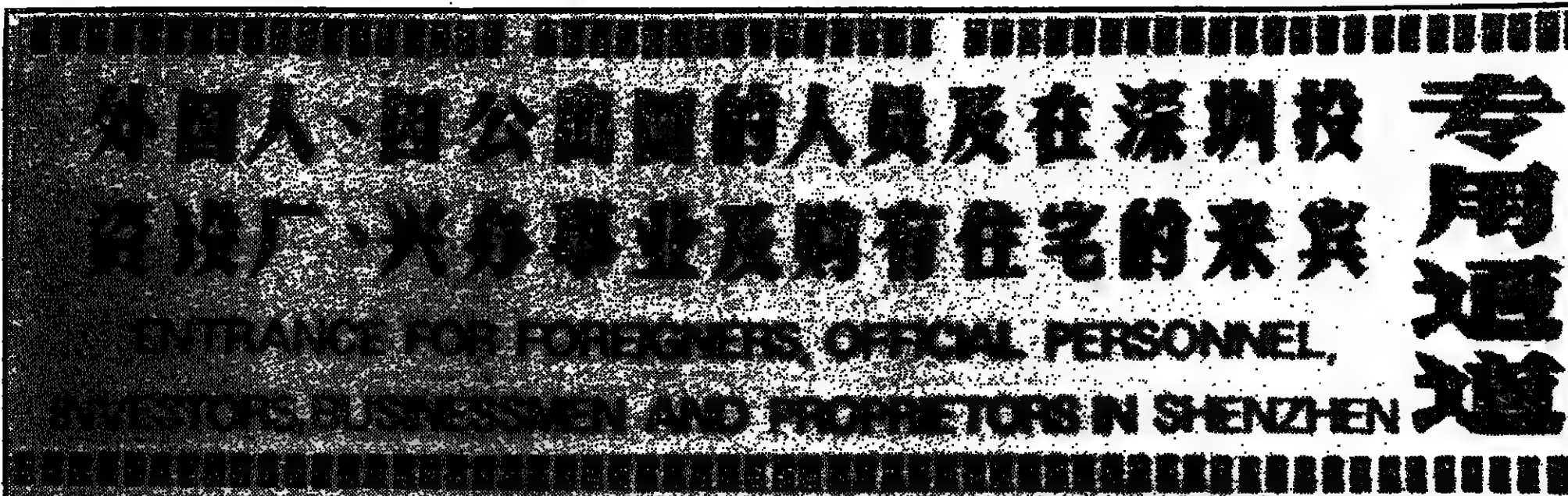
Tenders drawn up in eight (8) copies in a double sealed envelope should be sent by Registered Post; the outer envelope must be anonymous, with no Company insignia, letterhead or stamp bearing the name of the Tenderer's Company; but stating only:

'Appel D'offres International Ouvert No. IN 80/84-04, Lot No. confidential — a ne pas ouvrir — ENAFOR — Department Achats — 1 Place Bir-Hakeim — EI Biar — Alger — Algeria'

The closing date for receipt of Tenders is set at 60 days from the publication date of this Notice.

Any Tenders arriving after this time will not be accepted. Selection will be made within 120 days from the closing date of this Call for Tender.

How far are the Chinese prepared to travel along the road from Communism to capitalism? And could they suddenly turn back? John Hooper, the Guardian's Trade Correspondent, who recently returned from a visit to Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong looks at these and other questions in the first of a two-part series.



Will the East still be red when it's in the black?

CHINESE PERSPECTIVES



THE DAY after I arrived in Peking, the China Daily carried a photograph of a dozen men and women solemnly pushing sofas down the main street of a provincial town. A large crowd was looking on intently.

"Hundreds of spectators," declared the caption, "took to the streets in Huxian County, Shaanxi Province, to watch a sofa parade staged by a private upholsterer, Wang Zhongren. The parade was aimed at collecting public comments on his products which are already selling well in other cities."

However, China is still a long way from becoming the modern capitalist society that some of the stories reaching the West would seem to indicate.

The much-vaunted free markets turn out to be pretty puny. The purpose-built San Li Market in Peking, which opened two years ago, has a wide range of products for sale — trinkets, ornaments, fruit and vegetables, tables and chairs, some meat, kitchen equipment, bed springs and tobacco in bulk. But more than half the stalls were unoccupied and it was anything but bustling when I visited it on a weekday morning.

On the second floor of the Park Hotel, a six-piece band plays nightly for the gilded youth of Shanghai. The boys wear floppy pullovers and the girls skin tight jeans. As often as not, boys dance with boys and girls with girls. The dance there is a curious, slow live and one of the tunes is "Jingle Bells."

Among the triumphs claimed for the modernising policies of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters is that restaurants have ceased the practice of closing for lunch.

The difficulty of writing about China today lies in trying to get across how much scope for change remains while making clear how great is the change that has already taken place.

As he sat down at the negotiating table opposite Lord Young, the head of the British trade mission which left China last week, the snappily dressed boss of China's state-owned insurance corporation said, "Me and him and him," pointing with a chuckle to two of the members of his team, "we're all capitalists. Everybody knows we're capitalists."

The largest privately run industrial and commercial concerns employ no more than about 10 or 20 people but there are persistent reports that some "rich peasants" are now employing several hundred farmworkers.

The Great Wall Hotel on the outskirts of Peking is one of the most dramatically modern in the world. The main bar is in a room — if that is the word for it — six storeys high and covering the area of about three tennis courts. Illuminated lifts move up and down one wall like space capsules.

In the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone behind Hong Kong's New Territories the Chinese have constructed within the space of four years an entire new city with acres upon acres of gleaming white buildings ready and waiting for the foreign ventures that they are hopeful of attracting. One of the office buildings is 50 storeys high. There are two funfairs, a golf course and an entertainment complex complete with a video arcade.

Neither the Great Wall Hotel nor the Shenzhen SEZ is exactly typical of China as a whole, but what is remarkable is that they should exist at all.

The essential elements of the process that has made them possible are already known: an increasing share of the economy is being transferred from the public or collective sector to the private one (although so far there has been much more evidence of this in agriculture than in industry); within the public sector, individual units — be they farms or factories — are to be accountable for making a profit; in order to attract foreign currency, expertise and technology, overseas companies have been invited to participate with Chinese enterprises; the prices of a growing number of products are to be determined by market forces and

a larger section of the economy is to be governed by indicative rather than prescriptive planning.

But how far will this process be allowed to go? And could it be suddenly reversed? I put the first of these questions to a number of officials during my stay and never once got a straightforward answer. This was not, I suspect, because they were being evasive but because nobody except perhaps at the very top has any clear understanding of where it will all end.

The most coherent response was from a young official in Peking. The intention of present policies, he said, was entirely pragmatic — the aim was to improve people's living standards. China would continue to apply those policies up to the point at which they ceased to fulfil their aim. If that point was reached the policy-makers would have to stop and try something else.

If you believe that free enterprise is the most effective way of increasing overall living standards, there would seem to be no limit to the changes now taking place in China. But there are at least two reasons for believing that limits do exist.

One is that a process such as that upon which the Chinese have now embarked can "work" in the sense of raising per capita income while at the same time introducing other, less desirable, changes.

It can create inequality, insecurity, and as the Chinese are beginning to find out, it can generate inflation. Both by "demand pull" and "cost push." The greater economic activity which has shown up in higher wages has expanded the money supply, while freedom from government controls has encouraged some producers to charge unjustifiably high prices.

Even so, and providing average real earnings continue to grow, it is difficult to see these drawbacks by themselves prompting the authorities to do more than touch the brakes occasionally.

A more significant obstacle derives from the fact that the further the market advances at the expense of the state, the greater will be the contradiction between what the authorities claim to be, that small minority which is socialist, and what they are actually doing, which is allowing market forces to set the price of goods, and ultimately the price of labour.

This actually leaves them uncomfortably exposed to those who oppose change of any kind. Mao may be dead, but he has not gone. Three times a week his embalmed body is brought up in its crystal coffin from the deep basement of his mausoleum like a memory trawled from the subconscious. Guarded by four immaculate soldiers, his remains can then be gawped at by long lines of silent, awestruck peasants in from the provinces.

The Chinese who are in power now argue that the best defence against a return to Maoism is the memory of Maoism itself. The Cultural Revolution, they say, had such a terrible effect on people's lives that they will never allow it or anything like it to happen again. It needs to be stressed that what is meant by people in this context is not the masses who, as in other developing countries, have little or no influence over their destiny and would doubtless accept whatever was decided for them, but the small minority which is active within the Government and the party.

Mr Zeng Xiaozhen is now the director of foreign investment at Shanghai's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission. In 1942 when he was 14, his father lost his job and the young Zeng was forced to go out to work as a manual labourer. The result was that he never got to university as he had hoped and expected to. After ten years he succeeded in getting a white-collar post at the Design Institute in Shanghai.

He then set about acquiring an education. He enrolled at night classes, studying English, Japanese and Russian, and six nights a week, year in, year out, he would come in from work and study until 11.30 at night, then catch a few hours' sleep before setting off for work again at 6.30 in the morning.

In 1962, he finally wrested from Shanghai University the degree he always knew was his. At last, he felt, he had a chance of acquiring the position to which his brains and application entitled him. Four years later, the Cultural Revolution was launched. Zeng was "seriously criticised," removed from his job at the institute and forced to become a manual labourer once more.

His rise since his rehabilitation after Mao's death has been spectacular. But no one, he says, can give him back the years he spent fruitlessly digging ditches and humping bricks. When I asked him what had happened to all the people who had come to the top during the Cultural Revolution, he grinned broadly and said: "All in prison."

That may be true of the leaders, but not of the hundreds of thousands of Red Guards who were the instruments of the Cultural Revolution. Most were subsequently absorbed in to the state or party machinery and are still being edged out of it. It is clear that they are not going without a fight. Scarcely a week goes by without the authorities issuing a warning of some kind against the obstruction of their policies.

In the autumn of 1983, supporters of Mao's "scientific theories" were still strong enough to mount a campaign against "spiritual pollution." Whether they are still able to pose a real threat to the new status quo will probably not become clear until the death of Deng, now in his eighties. The longer he lives, the better the chances of a smooth succession.

On Thursday, Britain's Window of Opportunity.

Record sales and profits...

Preliminary results for 1984 - Sir Hector Laing reports

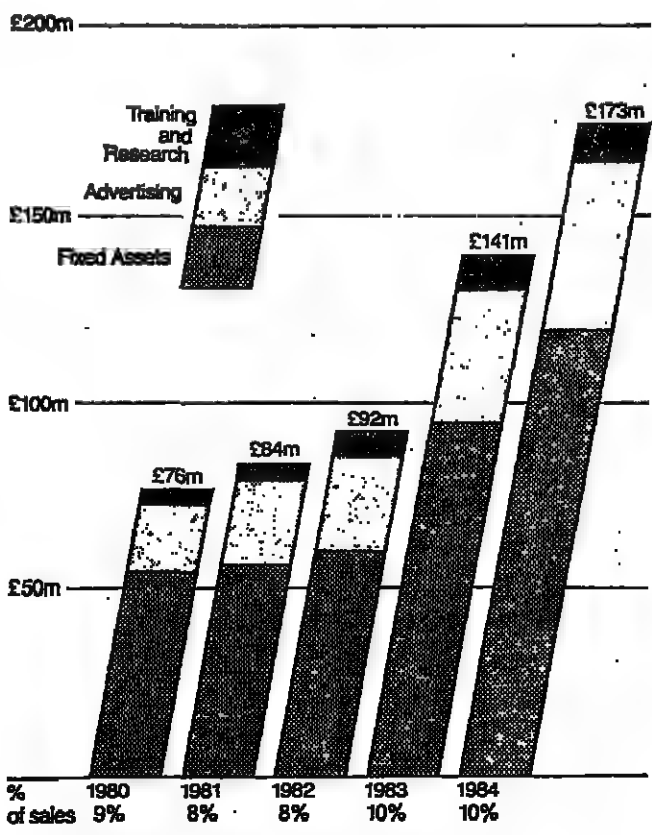
For the fourteenth consecutive year we have achieved record sales and profits. Sales have increased by 22% to £1,743.1m, and trading profit by 11% to £110.6m but, as indicated in my interim statement, the pre-tax profit increase of 5% to £87.2m is a modest one. Nevertheless, 1984 has been a year of significant progress.

UK
Our UK businesses had a most successful year with trading profit increasing by 25%. UB Biscuits (including Terry's) and UB Foods both achieved profit gains in excess of 20%. Our restaurant companies, Wimpy and UB Restaurants combined, increased their profit by 84%.

USA
Overall, Keebler's sales rose by more than 21% in dollar terms. Despite this impressive performance, the intense price competition in soft cookies and associated marketing costs as well as the costs of entering the West Coast and the salty snacks markets, has resulted in Keebler's profits being down by 23% in dollar terms, but 13% when translated into sterling.

Group performance highlights			
Sales	£1,743.1m	up	22%
Trading profit	£110.6m	up	11%
Pre-tax profit	£87.2m	up	5%
Earnings per share	19.6p	up	7%
Dividends per share	7.5p	up	7%
Capital expenditure	£114.7m	up	21%

UB Group — Investment for the future 1980-84



To find out all the 1984 facts and figures for yourself, send for a copy of the United Biscuits Annual Report to be published in April. Just complete and post the coupon.

The Group Company Secretary,
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19th March 1985

Record sales and profits...

Preliminary results for 1984 - Sir Hector Laing reports

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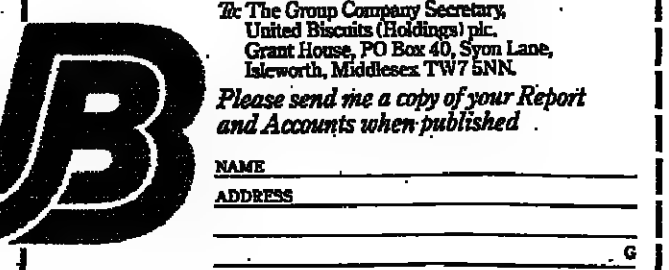
...and increasing investment.

Over the last five years we have invested heavily in fixed assets, in the training and development of our people, in advertising to promote and protect our brands, as well as in research and development to keep ahead in products and production technology to ensure our future. The chart shows our impressive record since 1980.

Rights issue
The company is raising approximately £98 million by the issue of 64 million new ordinary shares by way of rights on a one for five basis payable in full on acceptance not later than 9th April 1985.

Outlook
In the UK a strong operating performance is expected in 1985. Keebler's results will depend on the intensity and duration of the "cookie war" but its market share gains in 1984 are an encouraging indication for the future.

Hector Laing 13th March 1985
United Biscuits



No flotation for Morgan Grenfell

By our Financial Staff

Merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell have decided against a Stock Exchange flotation, which has been under consideration since last May.

"We aren't aware of any great shareholder demand for a listing," said the chairman Lord Catto, who added that there had always been adequate numbers of buyers to match the sellers among the 26 institutional shareholders, plus family and staff shareholders. The largest shareholder is insurance broker Willis Faber with 23 per cent.

After raising £40 million from a rights issue and £15

million from a 5 per cent stake sold to Deutsche Bank, the group had enough capital for its move into the securities industry through brokers Pembrey & Boyle and Jobbers Pinchin Denny, Lord Catto said.

Chief executive Mr Christopher Reeves said that there was finance for the foreseeable future from last year's capital raising and retained earnings, though "as the shape of the business unfolds we may have to take another look".

Morgan Grenfell disclosed profits after transfers to inner reserves and tax of £20.4 million against £18.5 million in 1987, an increase of 23.8 per cent. Underlying profits were

up 37 per cent but tax treatment changed and the share issue resulted in a smaller rise in disclosed earnings, than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr Reeves said two-thirds of profits last year were from fees, a rising proportion of the business over the years. The three main sources of growth have been corporate finance, in which the group has won a superstar status for its bid battles, investment management and international banking. But there is no breakdown of the individual contributions.

Corporate finance did 67 per cent of the group's business with a total value of £44

billion. After the year end it headed BT's bid for Dunlop.

Mr Reeves rejected suggestions that Morgan Grenfell had been told off frequently by the Takeover Panel because of its aggressive tactics, saying it was no different from the experience of other banks.

He also rejected the suggestion that the bank was cultivating the superstar image in its corporate finance work because of the high profile of its leading takeover executives. He said: "The decisions are being made in conjunction

with the head of corporate finance and on occasions with myself and by and large that situation has worked quite well."

Among its takeover work, Morgan Grenfell has acted for STC in its takeover of ICI, Unilever's bid for Brooke Bond and Disons bid for Currys.

Shareholders are getting a 25.5 per cent increase in dividend. Shareholders' funds increased during the year from £115 million to £173.5 million, and will rise a further £16 million when the second instalment of the rights issue is received next month.

Mr Reeves — "another look?"

Prices droop as spending spree finishes

THE MARKETS

Last Friday's pre-budget buying spree ran out of steam in stock markets yesterday. Apart from special situations generated by takeover talk and weekend press comment, prices were left to drift gently lower as investors digested the welter of articles predicting what the Chancellor may say this afternoon.

As a result leading shares succumbed to light profit-taking with falls in the region of 2p to 7p. The FT 100 continued to suffer from a gloomy meeting with brokers last week and tumbled a further 17p to 4049.

Gifts were similarly neglected, although the stronger pound helped equities to a quarter-century high in early trading. Gold shares made a brighter showing with gains to three dollars in the heaviest.

Stores that had reacted to speculative activity last week retreated sharply. Life insurance shares were nervous on fears that pensions may be hit by tax penalties. Clearing banks were unsettled by the Ohio savings crisis in America, but falls rarely exceeded 10p.

The problems at the Insurance Corporation of Ireland, which has been rescued by the Irish Government to avert a major international collapse, hit the parent company, Allied Irish Banks, which dropped to 105p before rallying to 113p (net loss of 22p) after a profit forecast.

Elsewhere in the financial sector Mercantile House dipped 30p to 299p on news that its Oppenheimer subsidiary in the US had run into losses. On the takeover front, Matthew Brown was held to a 485p floor, after an abortive dawn raid at 384 11/16ths and subsequent bid worth 408p from Scottish and Newcastle, down 6p to 137p.

Newspaper shares lost ground after a series of articles concerning fresh competition in the industry. Oils were unaffected by the intensifying war in the Gulf, but North Sea companies exploring near block 35/2a were excited by talk of a big find. Properties were supported on hopes of some relief in the budget. Royal identical companies were particularly to the fore.

News of Cape Industries' financial restructuring package, which the shares fell to 45p. John Manners Construction rose 8p to 125p on press comment ahead of tomorrow's interim figures. Mairhead met revised speculative demand to go ahead up to 156p.

Brown Engineering Holdings, results on Thursday, p.t. on 3p to 15p on press comment. Metalax Group's good dividend and one-for-10 scrip sparked a 1p rise to 62p. Clayton, Son & Co (Holdings) made 8p progress to 12p after speculation demand. Maden, with a defence document to the Trafalgar House bid due out, lost 8p to 308p.

Cambridge Electronic Industries' 22 per cent profit rise for the year pleased, up 7p to 325p. Electronic Machine Company met speculative demand to put on 8p to 49p. Systems Designers, with profits up 40 per cent and a four-for-one scrip issue, firmed 15p to 550p. "Take profits" recommendation over the weekend lost Stonehill Holdings 7p to 104p.

RRA Group's figures and a rights issue last Friday led to a 5p jump to 75p. Kennedy Brothers' 118 per cent profit advance late on Friday gave the shares a 5p rise to 263p.

Turnover for Friday, March 15, was: number of bargains 22,581; value £411.65 million.

Frankfurt: The Commerzbank index reached new record, although the day mixed in moderate trading. The Commerzbank index rose 6.3 to 1220.3.

Paris: French shares recovered some of their early losses in active trading.

Tokyo: The market moved higher as an attempt to push the market index up to a new record. The Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,506.84 (12,487.38).

Hong Kong: A technical correction that brokers said was long-overdue pushed shares sharply lower. Hang Seng index: 13,047 (13,337.70).

Money markets: Period rates generally came down between 1/2 to 5/16.

COMMODITIES

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Crude Oil	100 bbl	22.50	+0.10
Gold	100 gms	325.00	+0.50
Silver	100 gms	15.50	+0.10
Copper	100 lbs	1.80	+0.02
Aluminium	100 lbs	0.85	+0.01
Lead	100 lbs	0.45	+0.01
Zinc	100 lbs	0.60	+0.01
Nickel	100 lbs	1.20	+0.02
Platinum	100 gms	1,200.00	+10.00
Palladium	100 gms	1,500.00	+15.00
Iron Ore	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Coal	100 lbs	0.05	+0.01
Wool	100 lbs	0.20	+0.01
Sisal	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Latex	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Rubber	100 lbs	0.20	+0.01
Shrimp	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Crab	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Seafood	100 lbs	0.20	+0.01
Grain	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Beans	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Wheat	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Barley	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Oats	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Flour	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Sugar	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Coffee	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Tea	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Cocoa	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Spices	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Herbs	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Essential Oils	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Resins	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Gums	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Starch	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Cellulose	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Paper	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Textiles	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Leather	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Fur	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Feathers	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Wool	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Yarn	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Knitwear	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Shoes	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Accessories	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Electronics	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Automotive	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Aircraft	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Spacecraft	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Weapons	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Defence	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Security	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Intelligence	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Communications	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Transportation	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Logistics	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Supply Chain	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Procurement	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Manufacturing	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Construction	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Real Estate	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Finance	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Insurance	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Legal	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Medical	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Pharmaceuticals	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Biotechnology	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Environmental	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Energy	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Utilities	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Telecommunications	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Media	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Advertising	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Public Relations	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Consulting	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Research	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Development	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Testing	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Validation	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Deployment	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Support	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Training	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Documentation	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Compliance	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Quality Assurance	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Project Management	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Risk Management	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Change Management	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Business Process	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Information Systems	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Human Resources	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Operations Management	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Supply Chain	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Procurement	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Manufacturing	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Construction	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Real Estate	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Finance	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Insurance	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Legal	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Medical	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Pharmaceuticals	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Biotechnology	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Environmental	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Energy	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Utilities	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Telecommunications	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Media	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Advertising	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Public Relations	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Consulting	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Research	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Development	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Testing	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Validation	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Deployment	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Support	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Training	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Documentation	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Compliance	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Quality Assurance	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
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Risk Management	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Change Management	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Business Process	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Information Systems	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01
Human Resources	100 lbs	0.10	+0.01
Operations Management	100 lbs	0.15	+0.01

COMPANY BRIEFING

Bruised CEI stays ahead

Cambridge Electronic Industries' chief executive, Mr Richard King, admits to feeling "slightly bruised" at the way the once glamorous electronics sector has fallen on harder times.

His company, formed around the former Philips Pye electrical interests, was a supplier of Acorn, Sinclair, and the home computer assemblers, but "we never had any great dependence on them, it was only 4 per cent of sales," he says.

CEI yesterday reported pre-tax profits of £1.36 million, "bruised" with £19.72 million, on turnover of £129.3 million, a rise from £103 million. The shares rose 10p to 323p.

The main profits improvement came from its broadly-based computer division, which pushed up profits at the ending level to £8.5 million from £8 million.

The figures are boosted by profits from recent acquisitions, notably Ecto-Trol in the US. It has "beady eyes" focused on two further acquisitions: one in the UK, another in the US.

Another interesting small company in the fast-growing lane was its Labgear television operation, which supplies equipment to the cable television franchisees. It appears that Westminster Cable is buying, and that British Telecom, a partner in a number of franchises, has been working alongside the firm.

Turnover rose by 40 per cent to £8 million during 1987, with further new work in prospect for 1988.

The company saw its defence and electronic systems division profit drop to £1.8 million from £2.1 million, but Mr King says this was due to the costs in setting up a chemical agent monitoring equipment operation, which will actually start delivering to the MoD in October, with heavy hints of follow-on orders and US military work in the pipeline.

Lift off at Sale

Sale Tinsley took off from its six-year profit plateau last year and all three divisions: food manufacturing and importing; industrial processing equipment and the newer financial services operations are headed high.

Some heavy relocation costs were written-off in food manufacturing, but the outlook is bright. The company is expected to pave the way to imports on the supermarket shelves. Shareholders are to receive a big dividend increase and a one-for-two scrip issue.

Although turnover made only slight progress to £71.1 million, up £1.8 million from the previous year to November 30, profitability strengthened in most areas. There were some problems with the new pasta and breakfast cereal plants, but the outlook is bright. These and other own-brand lines, where Sainsbury's is a main customer, justifies some large outlays on the Hastings site.

Pre-tax profit rose to £3.1



proved highly profitable over the years.

The £17.25p package for which subscriptions may be made includes five shares, £2.50 of 7 1/2 per cent convertible loan stock and a warrant to subscribe at 160p for further shares.

Permanent crops, including nuts, avocados and soft fruit are the likely areas of such joint operations. With some setbacks, commodity investment in Malaysia and neighbouring areas has

been highly profitable over the years.

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Pittard ahead

Increased demand for leather goods combined with the strong dollar to boost profit at the Pittard Group last year. Helped by a 59 per cent rise in exports, Pittard recorded pre-tax profit of £1.1 million, up from £0.7 million in 1986.

Sales rose by just under £10 million to £34.8 million. With a 22 per cent increase in the total dividend to 55p, Pittard's shares jumped 10p to 118p.

About half of Pittard's raw materials are bought from overseas in dollars. But the boost to export sales over the year more than compensated for the extra cost. Imported leather goods are also less expensive and raw material costs overall rose by half. Better export sales were notched up in the US and, in particular, the Far East. France, Germany and Scandinavia exports contributed £15 million to

Pittard says a further boost to business came from its aggressive product innovation, with new designs geared to fashion and sports seasons. This has generated higher demand and better profit margins. Last year, sales margins were up at 6.5 per cent against 4.8 per cent, but these are still considered unsatisfactory for investment purposes.

Present orders are strong and forecasts, as far as they go, are possible for another year of profit advance. Pittard says it will take a strong recovery of the pound before export levels are materially affected.

Machinery for lamp-making, mostly for export accounted for the lion's share of profit a few years ago. Order books are now full again, still 80 per cent for export, but in a wider range of machinery, including steel casting equipment for leading motor manufacturers.

The electrostatic oil and dye process could have applications in textiles, though United States and Japanese competition is becoming more noticeable. The low pound boosts margins.

The final dividend goes up to 55p net a share, from 48.5p, taking the total to 149p, against 105p net a share.

Systems Designers International, the Fleet-based computer systems house, yesterday announced pre-tax profits for 1987 of £2.94 million, compared with £2.1 million, on turnover of £29.54 million, up from £24.2 million. The company amalgamated with Systems Programming Holdings halfway through 1984, and

Record Metalrax

Independence of the motor industry and some well-timed acquisitions enabled Metalrax, the Birmingham engineer with plastic housewares interests, to raise profit to new record levels last year. Turnover rose by nearly a quarter and earnings rather faster. Shareholders are to receive another one-for-10 bonus.

The shelving and subcontracting group, which acquired Antrim, the aluminium fabricator a year ago, raised turnover a fraction above £30 million, against £24.5 million previously, with exports accounting for a more significant share. Pre-tax profit accelerated to £3.1 million, on top of the recovery to £2 million in 1983 and margins approached the rates seen five or six years ago.

The final dividend is held at 1.6p and the total at 2.27p net a share on the capital increased by the earlier 10 per cent scrip issue. Earnings were 1.8p higher at 6.4p, after a full tax charge.

AI INDUSTRIAL Products is selling its high tension insulator business Allied Insulators to the rival Dalton, part of the Farley and Pearson group and the only other British manufacturer. The price is £2.5 million, part of which will be used to pay AI's arrears of preference dividends.

Tough year for KCA

KCA Drilling Group had its pre-tax profits slashed from £3.7 million to £2.5 million during 1987. The group is to pay a 1.5p final dividend, bringing the total dividend to 2p — 1p down on last year.

Turnover was also lower at £32.45 million compared with £38.93 million in 1986.

Last year was a tough one for drilling contractors, with too many rigs and ships changing to little work. For most of the year, KCA's drillship the Polly Bristol was operating at unprofitable rates.

But the outlook has been getting brighter for some time now, with more activity in the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and KCA's chairman, Sir Monty Finniston, said yesterday that the board was confident about the future. He pointed out that the group's platform and land drilling op-

No Morris payout

William Morris Fine Arts, the metal sculpture foundry, the wallpaper business, launched on the unlisted securities market last April, has exceeded its profit forecast for 1984.

But the new company's intention to pay a dividend of 0.1p per share has not been met and the shares fell to 28p on the USM yesterday.

Pre-tax profits for the year to December 31, 1984, have been struck at £755,000 as against the £700,000 forecast in the launch prospectus.

The company was formed from the shell of the old Ceylon and Indian Planters company and has acquired both the Morris Singer casting company as well as several up-market wallpaper concerns.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Copper:	\$1,238.50	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Lead:	\$1,390.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Aluminum:	\$1,040.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Steel:	\$10.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Gold:	\$305.50	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Silver:	\$5.75	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Platinum:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Palladium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Iron:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Nickel:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Cobalt:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Manganese:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Zinc:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Vanadium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Chromium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Titanium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Antimony:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Arsenic:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Mercury:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Bismuth:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Fluorine:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Bromine:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Iodine:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Chlorine:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Oxygen:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Nitrogen:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Hydrogen:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Helium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Neon:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Argon:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Krypton:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Xenon:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Radium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Polonium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Francium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Actinium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Thorium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Uranium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Neptunium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Plutonium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Americium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Curium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Berkelium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Californium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Einsteinium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Fermium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Mendelevium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Nobelium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Lanthanum:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Cerium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Praseodymium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Neodymium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Europium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Gadolinium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Terbium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Dysprosium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Ytterbium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Lutetium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Hafnium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Tantalum:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Tungsten:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Rhenium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Ruthenium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Rhodium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Palladium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Silver:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
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Mercury:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Thallium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Lead:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Bismuth:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Polonium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Astatine:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Radon:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Francium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Radium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Actinium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Thorium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Uranium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Neptunium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Plutonium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Americium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Curium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Berkelium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Californium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Einsteinium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Fermium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Mendelevium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Nobelium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Lanthanum:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Cerium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Praseodymium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Neodymium:	\$1,200.00	per tonnet:	three	Wool:	82.75	per kilo:	Apr	82.75	per tonnet:	three
Europium:	\$1,200.00									

SAINT PAUL'S CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL,
Pitts Road, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 2JY.
Tel. 01243 5841.
Required for September 1985:

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER Group 10

This school opened in September 1984, the result of an amalgamation of a boys' school and a girls' school. For the next two years it will be in transition towards a fully integrated mixed 11-18 school on one site. Building work has already started on the 22 million scheme to upgrade one of the three existing sites so that, in two years' time, pupils and staff will work in a modern educational environment with the latest facilities and equipment.

The Governors invite applications from suitably experienced, committed Catholic teachers. The successful candidate will have major responsibilities for the management of one school site, will contribute as a member of the Senior Management Team to the formulation and review of school policy and will be assigned school-wide responsibilities.

Application forms and details from the Headteacher. Closing date: 12th April, 1985. Re-advertisement. Previous applicants who wish to be reconsidered should write a short letter to that effect.

Deputy Head of Service Group 8 (S)

SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED,
Newhouse Road,
West Didsbury, Manchester M20 8XA.

Required as soon as possible. You will be expected to accept considerable responsibility in the special school for the hearing impaired within this recently re-organised large unified service. We require a specially qualified and experienced teacher of the hearing impaired who has management skills and expertise in at least one major area of the curriculum. Application forms and further information from the Head of Service for the Hearing Impaired, Centre for the Hearing Impaired, Newhouse Road, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 8XA. Closing date: 5th April, 1985.

Teachers Full-time and Part-time

**HOME ECONOMICS/NEEDLEWORK,
BUSINESS STUDIES/TYPING SKILLS**
Scale 1

Required for September, 1985.
Full-time and Part-time Teachers of Home Economics / Needlework, and Business Studies / Typing Skills to teach in Manchester Secondary Schools. Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer (SEU/O), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

Teacher of Remedial Education

Scale 1. Temporary.
MARGARET ASHTON COLLEGE,
Church Lane, Manchester M19 1LD.
Required from 15th April, for one term (until August 31, 1985), a teacher for less able girls in the fourth and fifth year groups in the subject areas of English, Mathematics and Social Studies. The teacher appointed will need to recognise the particular difficulties of girls in a closing lower school. Applications by letter in the first instance to the Principal. Closing date: 28th March, 1985.

Teacher of Metalwork

Scale 1. Temporary.
Required as soon as possible at
BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL,
Burnage Lane, Manchester M19 1BU.
To work in a large C.D.T. department, teaching Metalwork to C.S.E. and 'O' level. Some 'O' and 'A' level Design work would be available for a suitable candidate. The post is based in the Upper School. Application forms from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

Teacher of Typing

Scale 1 (Part-time O.S.).
Required as soon as possible after March 22 at
FOUNDERS HIGH SCHOOL,
Salford, Manchester M22 7TH.
A teacher of typing is required for 4th and 5th year groups till the end of term. The possibility of a full-time permanent vacancy exists. Application forms and further details are available from the Headteacher. Application may be made by letter to avoid delay.

Teacher of French

Scale 1. Temporary.
SOUTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL,
Woodhouse Lane, Manchester M22 7TH.
Required from April 1985, to December 1985, to cover a period of maternity leave.
The Faculty of Modern Languages is a strong one, achieving commendable examination success. The ability to take some lower school music would be an advantage. Application forms and further details from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

DULWICH COLLEGE LONDON SE21

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of Head of Dulwich College to succeed Mr. D. A. Emms, M.A., who will retire on 31st August, 1986.

Full particulars of the post may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD to whom applications should be sent by 30th April, 1985.

BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 2DG
Independent Co-Educational Boarding 13-18

MODERN LANGUAGE GRADUATE

Required for September, 1985, Modern Language Graduate to teach French to University Entrance standard, with some German and/or Spanish.

Applications, in writing, please (no forms) to The Headmaster giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees.

WALTHAMSTOW HALL Sevenoaks, Kent

Independent (G.S.A., ex-Direct Grant) 400 girls 11-18

Required for September, 1985. Graduate to share the teaching of MATHEMATICS throughout the school to University entrance. S.M.P. O.L. Cambridge A.L.

Salary: Burnham + with L.F.A. Government superannuation. Scaled post available for suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Full or part-time possible. Work in Computer Studies could be available for an applicant interested in this field. Please apply to the Headmistress with names and addresses of two referees.

CROYDON The Old Palace School (Independent Day School — 750 Girls)

HONOURS GRADUATE — MATHEMATICS

Required for September, 1985, Honours Graduate to teach Mathematics to Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Level. The school has a strong Mathematics Department with a large proportion of the Sixth Form studying the subject. The post would be suitable for either a well qualified beginner or an experienced teacher. An interest in Statistics would be welcome, but is not essential. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Scale II for a suitable candidate.

Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Headmistress, Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1AX.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL Horsham, Sussex

Required for September 1985:

A TEACHER OF CRAFT, DESIGN and TECHNOLOGY to join a large, flourishing department

Design and Technology courses to 'O' and 'A' level, and Graphical Communication to 'O' level are well established, and the Department offers a full programme of non-examination and recreational activities. The successful applicant will be based in a wood workshop, but will be expected to contribute to the teaching of integrated CDT courses throughout the age range 11-18 (eg wood, metal, plastics, graphics). Experience or interest in technology courses and 'A' level Design would be advantageous.

Applications, with a full C.V. and the names of two referees, to: The Head Master's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 7LS. (0403) 52547, from whom further details of the post and school may be obtained.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DORSET

Required in September, 1985, qualified teacher for

Full-time

DRAMA POST (Scale 1 Burnham)

There is a lively interest in drama and the person appointed will be responsible for several major productions during the year, in addition to classroom teaching at various levels.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress giving details of qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees.



BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL
H.M.C. 450 pupils 13-18
40 girls in Vith Form
REQUIRES AN

ENGLISH SPECIALIST

to teach at all levels of the School. Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers who would also wish to contribute fully to the life of a boarding school.

Early applications are requested. Letters of application, with full C.V. and the names and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to the Head Master, Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon EX16 4DN. Interested parties are invited to ring the Head Master on 0884 252543 if they wish to discuss the post.

TEACHER (SCALE 1) Thatto Heath County Infants' School (Nursery Department)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post to take effect from 1st May, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Application forms are available from: the Director of Community Education, Community Education Department, Century House, Hardshaw Street, St Helens, Merseyside WA10 1RN. A stamped, addressed envelope will be provided. As part of the Council's Equal Opportunity policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

Helens METROPOLITAN BOROUGH A Community Authority

ST BEDE'S COLLEGE ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER M16 8HX Independent R.C. Grammar School, 770 on roll in September, 1985, including 50 girls in the Sixth Form

ENGLISH

The College seeks an enthusiastic and well qualified graduate to join a team of specialists teaching in a very strong department. The successful candidate will be expected to teach the subject throughout the College up to O level level. Practising Catholics preferred.

Salary: Burnham, according to experience. Letters of application, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to the Headmaster, from whom further details of the post may be obtained. Closing date for applications: Tuesday, 28th March, 1985.

THE OLD PALACE SCHOOL, CROYDON Independent Day School: 750 Girls

HONOURS GRADUATE — ENGLISH

Required for September, 1985, Honours Graduate with experience to teach English to 'A' Level and University Entrance level. An interest in Drama would be appreciated. For the night applicant this would be a Scale 2 post.

Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Headmistress, Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1AX.

Primary School Teachers Zambia

The Copperbelt Educational Trust is looking for qualified teachers for its schools which provide primary education for the children of mining industry employees.

The Trust will be particularly interested in applicants who have worked in independent schools in Africa or elsewhere. The job is ideally suited for married teacher couples, but applications from single teachers will be welcome, with special consideration being given to teachers with additional training and experience teaching English as a second language.

Contracts are for a two-year period with about 80% of salary normally paid free of tax in the UK. For an application form please write enclosing a full CV, quoting reference GU982 to:-



The General Manager,
Zambia Appointments Limited,
Zimco House,
16-28 Tabernacle Street,
LONDON EC2A 4BN.

ZAMBIA APPOINTMENTS LIMITED

ST AMBROSE COLLEGE

Hale Barns
INDEPENDENT R.C. SCHOOL (Boys)
570 day boys 120 in Sixth Form
Required for September 1985
Graduate to teach

FRENCH

throughout the school
A willingness to help with sport or R.E. would be an advantage. Scale according to experience.
Apply in writing to The Headmaster,
St. Ambrose College, Hale Barns,
Altrincham, Cheshire WA15 0NS,
enclosing C.V. and names and
addresses of two referees.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

EDUCATION GUARDIAN
EDUCATION GUARDIAN
EDUCATION GUARDIAN
EDUCATION GUARDIAN
TUESDAYS
IN THE GUARDIAN

Christ's Hospital

The post of

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

will become vacant at the end of this academic year on the retirement of the present Director.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to

The Head Master's Secretary,
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,
Horsham, Sussex RH13 7LS

(Telephone No.: 0403 52547)

from whom further information about the position and the school may be obtained.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

STOCKPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Independent BMC
Founded 1487
Boys and Girls

A GRADUATE PHYSICIST

is required from April or September, 1985 to teach physics throughout the school in an exceptionally strong department. The post could be temporary for the summer term. The school is expanding its numbers and admitted girls for the first time in September 1985. An interest in computing and an ability to help with games and other extra-curricular activities would be a strong advantage.

Salary according to qualifications, age and experience. Please apply in writing giving names of 2 referees to the Headmaster, Stockport Grammar School, Saxon Road, Stockport SK3 7AF from whom further details can be obtained.

THE ABBEY SCHOOL, READING

INDEPENDENT

PHYSICS GRADUATE

required in September, 1985, to teach throughout the school to University entrance standard. A scale 3 or 3 post is available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

Please apply to the Headmistress with full curriculum vitae.

THE ABBEY SCHOOL, READING

HEAD OF BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

required in September, 1985

To teach throughout the school to University entrance standard. A scale 3 post is available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Please apply to the Headmistress with full curriculum vitae.

Leeds Grammar School

Meorland Road,
Leeds LS6 1AN
Independent Day School
(1,100 boys)

Required for September, 1985 a

TEACHER OF

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

to teach at O level. The successful

candidate will be expected to make

strong contributions to G.A.B. and

senior C.T. The post should suit a

person with a few years' experience.

Salary: Burnham, according to

qualifications and experience.

Written applications, together with

names, addresses and telephone

numbers of two referees, should be

sent to the Headmaster as soon

as possible.

Apply in writing to the Head

Master, enclosing curriculum vitae

and names and addresses of two

referees.

St Edward's College

Sandfield Park

Liverpool L15 1LF.

Tel. 051-258 3376

(650 boys 11-18; Girls in Sixth

Form, R.C., H.M.C.)

Required for September, 1985, a

qualified Teacher of Physics to

teach at O level and to share the

responsibility for the department.

Salary: Burnham, according to

qualifications and experience. Scale 1

to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Please apply in writing

to the Headmaster, enclosing

curriculum vitae and names and

addresses of two referees.

St Anselm's College

Birkenhead

INDEPENDENT (R.C.) SCHOOL

780 day boys

Required for September, 1985

to teach Physics

to O level.

A level work available for suitable

candidate. Salary: Burnham, according

to qualifications and experience. Scale

1 to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Applications with names

and addresses of two referees to The

Headmaster, St Anselm's College,

Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 1JG.

1st April, 1985.

NORTH WALES

ST DAVID'S COLLEGE

Llanudno LL30 1RD.

Boys' School for Boys

(1,100 boys)

Required for September, 1985, a

qualified Teacher of French to

teach at O level and to share the

responsibility for the department.

Salary: Burnham, according to

qualifications and experience. Scale

1 to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Please apply in writing

to the Headmaster, enclosing

curriculum vitae and names and

addresses of two referees.

Stoke-on-Trent

ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

RC Independent Day School for boys

Required for September 1985

to teach Music

to O level.

A level work available for suitable

candidate. Salary: Burnham, according

to qualifications and experience. Scale

1 to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Applications with names

and addresses of two referees to The

Headmaster, St Joseph's College,

Stoke-on-Trent ST4 5NT.

1st April, 1985.

St Anselm's College

Birkenhead

INDEPENDENT (R.C.) SCHOOL

780 day boys

Required for September, 1985

to teach Physics

to O level.

A level work available for suitable

candidate. Salary: Burnham, according

to qualifications and experience. Scale

1 to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Applications with names

and addresses of two referees to The

Headmaster, St Anselm's College,

Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 1JG.

1st April, 1985.

Altrincham, Cheshire

Loretto Convent Grammar School

HEAD OF ENGLISH

DEPARTMENT

(Scale 4)

Required for September, 1985, for

the teaching of English to O level and

to share the responsibility for the

department. Salary: Burnham, according

to qualifications and experience. Scale

1 to 3 according to qualifications and

experience. Applications with names

and addresses of two referees to The

Headmistress, Loretto Convent

Grammar School, Altrincham, Cheshire

WA15 9JG. 1st April, 1985.

MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR

David Lacey on yesterday's FA disciplinary decision

Chelsea get ticking off

Chelsea Football Club yesterday felt the full weight of the Football Association's wrath — and trotted off to find some wretched henchman.

The body that once closed Old Trafford for a fortnight after a knife had been found on the pitch after a match responded to the disgraceful scenes at Stamford Bridge a fortnight ago with nothing more than a mild slap on the wrist.

Chelsea have been reprimanded by the FA for the crowd disturbances which took place during the second leg of their Milk Cup semi-final against Sunderland on March 4. The five-man disciplinary committee, who held an inquiry at the ground on Friday decided yesterday that the club did not "take all reasonable precautions in accordance with requirements."

Chelsea have been cautioned and warned as to their future conduct. They have also been told to close the members' enclosure in the West Stand until the stadium is ready to receive a ready source of ammunition for troublemakers, have been replaced with approved seating.

In addition the club have been ordered to ensure that the backs of seats in the East Stand are safely secured to the satisfaction of a consultant engineer. Further fencing must be installed to prevent crowd invasions and warning notices printed in the club programme until the end of the season with the same warnings broadcast at half-time of each first team home game.

The chairman of the commission, Les Mackay, said they had considered shutting the ground or making Chelsea play some matches behind closed doors but both punishments had been rejected. He pointed out that the cost of the improvements which had been ordered would set the club back anything between £30,000 and £40,000 and that Chelsea would also lose revenue through the restrictions which had been imposed.

Mackay said that the commission had not been concerned with any sense of outrage felt by the public, only with the rules and regulations of the FA. Nor had the demands by the Prime Minister for a crackdown on football hooligans affected their findings. "It had no influence at all," he added.

So there it is, the FA's first response to the latest in a series of incidents which have been ordered to ensure that the backs of seats in the East Stand are safely secured to the satisfaction of a consultant engineer. Further fencing must be installed to prevent crowd invasions and warning notices printed in the club programme until the end of the season with the same warnings broadcast at half-time of each first team home game.

There are two other points to note. The FA has ordered Chelsea to close the members' enclosure in the West Stand until the stadium is ready to receive a ready source of ammunition for troublemakers, have been replaced with approved seating.

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On hearing yesterday's decision Chelsea issued a prim statement: "Having received the commission's verdict, we shall be considering its implications and requirements." The feelings of police residents living near soccer grounds and, not least, the recently-behaved supporters were probably less neutral.

Closing Stamford Bridge or banning Chelsea was never part of the answer in this case but by failing to place some sort of restriction on the club's supporters both home and away the FA have strengthened the hands of those who would like to see football clubs either licensed by local authorities or subject to greater strictures under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act.

The commission could not, of course, hold Chelsea responsible for the violence at London last Wednesday, when rioting Millwall fans disrupted an FA Cup quarter-final and injured police and local residents with much damage to property in and around the ground. This was the point at which Mrs Thatcher intervened but the FA are not due to investigate the London affair until the end of the month. Both Lacey and Millwall have been charged under the crowd misconduct rule.

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David Frost

Colclough back in reckoning

RUGBY UNION

Maurice Colclough, the former England and Lions lock forward, who retired from international rugby at the end of last season, said yesterday that he would be available for selection for England's tour of New Zealand in May and June.

Colclough, who was 21, England edge and played in all four Tests on the 1983 Lions tour of New Zealand, is now 31, but he said yesterday that he had re-found his enthusiasm for international rugby. "This time last year I was disheartened with rugby at the top level," he said, "so I decided not to go to South Africa and to concentrate on club rugby with Wasps this season."

In the absence of Colclough, England have been well served in this season's Five Nations campaign by Wade Dodder and John Orwin. With Steve Bannister (suspended from international rugby this season), Jim Syddall, and David

Cusani to choose from, the England selectors will now be picking from strength for the New Zealand tour.

The manager and coach for that tour are expected to be picked within the next ten days. Derek Morgan, the chairman of the England selectors, said yesterday that he would be available for the tour, having already managed England in Argentina in 1981 and having jointly with Ron Jacobs managed the tour of South Africa last year. But Richard Greenwood, the current England coach, announced over the weekend that he would not be available for New Zealand.

The obvious man to coach England in New Zealand is Des Seabrook, currently coach to Sale and formerly of the successful North of England side. But Roger Uttley, the former England forward and captain, who has been helping out with the coaching of the forwards this year, is another man well suited to the job. Much work depends on the selection of forwards who are strong enough to provide sufficient ball for the backs to show their capabilities.

"Not knowing exactly the strength of the opposition we are likely to face, is a drawback," said Uttley. "We do not want to find ourselves winning matches by huge margins but, at the same time, we must start planning for next season."

In Rutherford's absence, Douglas Wylie will revert to his normal stand-off half position. With David Johnston of Watsonians now recovered from a broken ankle, his presence should give the selectors the chance to field the mid-field trio of Wylie, Johnston, and Stuart Hastings, who opened so well together for Edinburgh in the district championship this season.

Some Scottish supporters, understandably, were desperately keen to see a TV replay of the incident which presented England, the most dramatic game he has refereed was the third Test between NZ and South Africa at Auckland in 1981 when anti-apartheid demonstrators in a light aircraft "bombed" the pitch with four throughout.

It could not have been a picnic either, the day he sent off four players in Cardiff's Welsh Cup tie with Treorchy two years later — just a month before he gave the French prop Garrec his marching orders before a stunned crowd in Paris.

Though he is only 34, Norling has already officiated at 20 internationals. He began refereeing after joining his back when playing for Neath GS against Millfield when he was 18.

While at the Hampshire Polytechnic, reading business studies, he joined the local referees' society. Within two years he was in charge of a first class match between the Navy and Harlequins. He was still only 21 when he refereed a crucial cup tie between the Metropolitan Police and Bristol. He sent off the police prop for foul play.

In his always vibrant Neath XV his fly-half to his lock was John Bevan, now Welsh national coach, who launched into a bitter attack on French referee at Murrayfield a few weeks ago. If his 6ft 3ins 15st former fellow pupil had been in charge little Bevan would not have dared. Nor, I fancy, would he have needed to.

Frank Keating



KEATING ON TUESDAY

Norling calling the tune

WHILE SOME aspects of England's so-so performance in Saturday's Calcutta Cup match make you quake for their prospects at Lansdowne Road on Saturday week — especially with rampaging back row looking to mince the mid field — there was a skilful and heartening line-out display in which Dooley, the inexperienced but long-legged Grasshopper, was a revelation.

So precociously capable seemed Dooley that the ban on his next season of English football, looked like a rumour in the post-mortem.

The rule could have worked had all referees been of the standard of Clive Norling. He may well be the best ref. On Saturday, as for the most part, the blues and the whites strove and scrambled without much coordination to control a balling ball, Norling was once again the Man-of-the-Match.

Not only his presence but his presence is outstanding. It even seems to referee when only chosen as a touch judge. He is definite, a decisive, almost all knowing; he takes no lip but is prepared always for a chummy laugh. You feel he has a special talent before every match and the last thing he might do before he goes out is to test the pea in his whistle, but to give a final nail scoured trim to his task. So it is just so.

Sometimes on Saturday you felt the ball was following him as he strutted about, the brightest of the 31. In his scarlet shirt and immaculately cut and creased white shorts — no tatty, trim and tailored — he looked pretty daring even on the sands at Portcarron in June.

Such a sartorial Solomon has, it must be said, the beginnings of a pot, and the slight trace of knock knees which would have won a match, had the first three kept their cool, and then Rutherford and Paxton moved the ball faster and wider to the splendid Jeffrey.

John Rodda

Cram on the record trail

ATHLETICS

Steve Cram talked yesterday about his racing programme for 1985, his plan to double the 5,000 metres, and his belief that the world 1500 metres record can be lowered and that he can achieve it.

What he did not get round to was the amount of money which will pour into his athletics fund as he spins round the tracks of Europe.

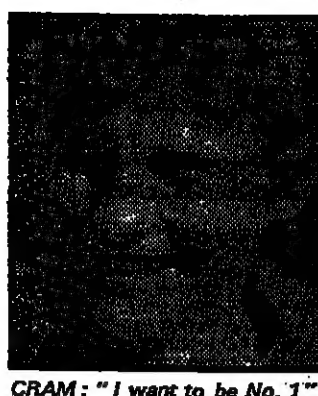
"Until we have talked to all the athletes who will be involved in subventions (cash going into their training fund or athletics fund) then we are not really able to say who is getting what," Andy Norman, the promotions officer of British athletics said.

Cram has 14 races on his programme at present and if he stays fit and goes on winning he should put 250,000 into his fund - and that is before his commercial contracts.

He came to London from Tyneside yesterday to show that one part of the new commercial deal for the sport is working; this is supporting the new sponsors, competing in meetings sponsored by Kodak, Pearl Assurance and Peugeot Talbot. The Olympic silver medalist at 1500 metres is the first of Britain's leading competitors to come out with at least a list of places where he intends to run this summer.

The most fascinating engagement must be the Kodak AAA championships where he intends to compete in the 5,000 metres. This is a world record, that the world 1500 metres champion, who finished second to Coe in Los Angeles, is coming to a change of athletic life.

"People like Samson Coghill and Dave Moorcroft moved up easily," John Walker found it



CRAM: "I want to be No. 1"

more difficult. For some it is a big difference, I am not moving up to 5,000 metres, but it would be nice to get a decent race at the distance," he said.

Where Cram will go record hunting, seeking to clip the world 1500 metres time of 3 min 32.77 sec by Steve Ovett, is uncertain. But he could slip into Koblenz, West Germany, where Ovett set the record, perhaps even Oslo if he feels right and that opposition is good enough for the purpose.

The winter work has been different this season, less mileage, down to about 50 to 60, but with immediate results. He recently ran a relay for his club Jarrold and Eppur, over a course which had some sharp turns, and he finished in 10 seconds of his own best for a 5,000 metres run.

"I want to improve my personal bests this summer and if I come close then I may be near to world records. But my priority is to be involved in some fast races," he said, which can be fairly interpreted as meaning that a taste for record breaking, bringing him into line with his contemporaries, Coe, Ovett and Moorcroft, is probably the No 1 objective.

Pirates home and dry

HOCKEY

Peterborough Pirates clinched their Division One title and won promotion to the Premier Division with a 7-3 victory at Grimsby. From the first minute when Alcidia Juras opened the scoring until he hit his last, goal 20 seconds from the end, the Buffaloes were never in it.

That match, more or less, sums up Peterborough's season. They have won 17 of their 18 games, losing only to Solihull, who will finish second. And Pirates have an astonishing goal difference of plus 208.

Hopefully, they will do better in the Premier Division than Southampton, last sea-

son's Division One champions. The Vikings have now lost 23 of their 30 games and are set to drop back into the First Division.

After improved their chances of claiming play-off places and tightened up the Premier Division title race with a 7-3 victory over the leaders, Durham. A hat-trick by Paul Sedard helped the Bruins and Durham's record-setting northern run at 16 games.

The second-placed Fife were equal on points with the Wasps after beating Southampton 6-2, but Durham reopened a two-point gap with a 6-5 victory over Grimsby, although now they no longer have a game in hand. Paul Smith scored the Wasps' winner with less than five minutes to go.

Mike Miller

BASKETBALL

Peter Ball Rising in the South

WORTHING became the third team to qualify for the Carlsberg national championship semi-finals, swamping an influenza-ridden and increasingly dejected Locking Solent 115-82 in the deciding third match of their quarter-final on Saturday.

The result seals a remarkable recovery by the South Coast club, who in November were travelling to away matches by car as they could not afford a coach.

The illness which afflicted the Solent camp did not help their cause, but with Cunningham, who claimed 42 points, Hingrecker and Jenkins in rampant form for Worthing, Solent might anyway have been hard-pressed to stem the Sussex tide. On recent form, Worthing are looking possible dark horses for the title itself.

Worthing have to wait until the return of tomorrow's third match between Manchester Giants and Leicester at Urmston before discovering whether they will meet Kingston or Manchester United in the semi-finals on March 30.

Giants levelled the tie at 1-1 by winning 104-96 on Sunday. In the absence of Brookings, who hopes to be fit for tomorrow the young England player, Dave Gardner, stepped into the breach once again, claiming 27 points.

His England colleague, Clyde Baughan, emerged from a quiet spell recently to score 41 for the losers, but the deciding factor was perhaps revealed by the scoring from the half of Leicester's leading scorers: Gene Waldron. The prolific guard was on three fouls only five minutes into the match, as was Featherston, and that proved inhibiting.

Things were equally tense lower down as Tyneside claimed the Second Division championship with an 84-75 victory over Calderdale at Halifax, where the crowd of 3,864 set a record for a basketball match in Yorkshire.

Although Calderdale came back to within three points with only two minutes remaining, they could not sustain their momentum, as they were out of sync with their guard, Curtis Xavier, in explosive form - pulled away.

As Tyneside and second-placed Exeter prepare to leave the Second Division, Peterborough Pirates, who finished partially by the GLC, reinforced their claim for inclusion by beating rival candidates St Albans 105-97 in the first leg of the Founders Cup Final.

FLAT '85

CHRIS HAWKINS starts our run-up to the new season with a look at the significance of birth dates on the form of the 1984 top juveniles

Birthdays influence happy returns



Local Sutor, a March foal who finished third in the Dewhurst

FONTWELL

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2 30 Fire Drill 4 00 Young Nicholas
3 00 Indiana Dars 4 30 Freddie Bee

* DENOTES BLINKERS, GOING: Good

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BBC-1

6 30 am Ceefax AM. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 20 Pages from Ceefax. 10 30 Play School. 10 50 Pages from Ceefax. 12 30 am News. 12 50 Regional News. 1 00 Pobble Mutt. 1 45 Hockey-Cozy. 2 00 Bizzard's Wizard Woodwork. 2 25 Pages from Ceefax. 3 00 Budget 85 with David Dimbleby. 5 55 Dr Kildare.

6 00 NEWS: Weather; News.

6 35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7 00 EASTENDERS: First visit of the week to the residents of Soap Opera Square, where Den is pretending to look at a Bentley, and Kathy is anguishing over chum Angie's predicament. Ceefax sub-titles.

7 30 BLANKETY BLANK.

8 00 THE DAY THE UNIVERSE CHANGED. 1: The Way We Are. After investigating people's perceptions of, and relationships with, technology and the natural world in his first two series Connections and the Real Thing, James Burke embarks on a new ten-part series examining, in his usual enthusiastic, reporter's style, the key moments in history which radically altered our understanding of ourselves and the world about us. Filmed in various scenic locations worldwide, using jolly bits of dramatic reconstruction, it focuses on eight momentous discoveries from Aristotelian logic to the atom bomb, taking in shellfish, pigeon-fancying and green veg. Ceefax sub-titles.

8 50 POINTS OF VIEW. With Barry Took.

9 00 NEWS: Weather; News.

9 25 THE BUDGET. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

9 35 MIAMI VICE: One-Eyed Jack. Don Johnson, Philip Michael Tubbs as the Florida cops, one aiming to do a friend a favour, and getting framed for his pains.

10 25 FILM 85: Barry Norman reviews A Passage To India, Smith and Jones in Morons From Outer Space, and Mel Gibson and Sissy Spacek in The River.

10 55 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor with the panel game for London and South-East viewers; see below for regional variations.

11 25 TAXI: Alex Goes Off The Wagon. Judd Hirsch as the cabbie relapsing into his old gambling ways, in a one-off re-run episode of the popular comedy which starts a new series next month.

11 50 Weather: close.

BBC-2

6 30-7 20 am Open University. 9 00 Pages from Ceefax. 9 25 Daytime on Two: Maths Counter. 9 45 Maths One: 10 10 Look Out! Read: 10 35 Geography. 10 45 Casebook. 11 00 Watch: 11 17 Watch: What Should I Do? 11 40 Higher Education: 12 00 Year of the French: 12 30 pm Inside Japan; 1 00 Maths Help II; 1 15 Science Topics; 1 28 Let's See: 2 00 You and Me: 2 15 British Social History. 2 35 Pages from Ceefax. 3 50 Play School. 4 10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4 15 Jackanory: Uninvited Ghosts by Penelope Lively. 4 30 Laurel and Hardy. 4 45 Think Again. Money. 5 00 Newsround. 5 15 Who Sir? Me Sir? Ceefax sub-titles.

5 30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5 35 CHARLIE BROWN: It's the Easter Beagle, Charlie Brown.

6 00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL: Survival. Leif Erickson, Mark Slade as the Old Westerners, in desperate straits after an Apache ambush.

6 50 OFF THE RECORD. Steve Blacknell investigates the record collection of the Young Onions. Ade Edmonson.

7 00 WHISTLE TEST. Live music this week comes from The Damned and Microdisney, while Andy Kershaw drops in to the ICA's Rock Week and introduces Manchester band James, currently supporting The Smiths.

8 00 TOP GEAR. The motoring magazine visits the Brands Hatch Racing School, a Japanese prison that gives driving lessons to motorist offenders, and reports on the efficiency of protective motorcycle clothing.

8 30 ENTERTAINMENT USA 2. An update of J. King's visit to San Diego, including an interview with the Thompson Twins.

9 00 INSIDE OUT. Lou Wakefield, Gwyneth Strong lead the last episode of Simon Moore's splendid drama, with the ex-cons of the agency now hired for a bit of legal killing, and involved in a tug-of-love kidnap. Ceefax sub-titles.

9 50 POT BLACK 85. Terry Griffiths plays Dean Taylor in the second, one-frame quarter-final.

10 15 IN DARKNESS VISIBLE: The Story of Margaret Watkins. For 40 years the residents of a quiet Glasgow suburb knew nothing of the woman who lived among them — a recluse who kept her curtains drawn and never went out. It was only after her death in 1969 that her only friend, journalist Joe Mulholland, discovered that she had once been a world-famous photographer, toast of the New York arts world. In this dramatised documentary piecing together her strange story, Virginia Hewitt plays Miss Watkins, with Dave Anderson as Mulholland. Ceefax sub-titles.

10 45 THE BUDGET.

10 55 NEWSNIGHT. 11 55 Weatherview.

12 00 ANIMATION NOW: Night Club. Loneliness is the theme of this prize-winning film by Jonathan Hodgson. 12 10 Open University. 1 00 Close.

ITV London

6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 Headlines; Schools: 9 30 Insight; 9 47 Let's Go Maths; 9 55 Alive and Kicking; 10 10 A Place to Live; 10 27 The German Programme; 11 2 Let's Read with Basil Brush; 11 15 My World; 11 22 Good Health; 11 49 Stop, Look, Listen. 12 00 Cockleshell Bay. 12 10 pm Rainbow. 12 30 The Sullivans. 1 00 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 Strangers. 2 30 Daytime. 3 00 Budget 85.

5 45 NEWS; weather.

6 30 THAMES NEWS.

6 30 CROSSROADS.

6 50 REPORTING LONDON investigates a youth custody centre where drug taking is said to be rife; and looks at the trends on the eve of no-smoking day.



Taxi drivers: Busman's Holiday.

7 30 BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY: Back from their healthy prize trip to take the waters at Baden Baden, last week's winning trio of doctors return to take on two new teams of taxi drivers and airline pilots. Oracle sub-titles.

8 00 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE: Up The Public Spirit. Another repeated episode of the Cockney sitcom, with Jim Davidson as the likely London lad.

8 30 CHANCE IN A MILLION: Flowing With The Tide. More mishaps and misunderstandings for our hapless hero (Simon Callow) as he re-run comedy finds him encountering a hamster in a phone box, and a bit of bother with the bailiffs.

9 00 TELEVISION: The Story Machine. Latest programme in the series explores the universal appeal and money-spinning potential of the drama serial, whether as home-grown soap reflecting local culture, or our own Coromandel Street to the Japanese Samurai saga, or as a product like Dallas, of a vast international industry. Oracle sub-titles.

10 00 NEWS AT TEN; weather.

10 30 BUDGET 85. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

10 40 COCKNEY CLASSIC. Steve Rider reports on finals night in the new lottery, for London's top club snooker players with Steve Davis again providing a diversion with a celebrity friendly.

12 15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Dr Roger Williamson. Closedown.

Channel 4

10 50-11 30 am Software training: 11 30-12 30 am Computer. 12 30 The Rambling Man. 1 25 The Three Stooges. 1 30 Dumb Cluck. 3 45 Years Ahead. 4 30 Countdown. 5 00 Bewitched.

5 30 LOW TECH. 1: Take Your Rabbish Home. Day expert Rick Ball is the presenter of this new series for the hard-up and un-handy, showing how to create instant furniture out of industrial or domestic cast-offs. He starts by looking at sources for the resourceful, from markets to other people's skips; checks on the legality of helping yourself, and shows how to make a stylish sofa from old doors, cardboard tubes and wine crates.

6 00 THE AVENGERS: The Girl From Auntie. P. Macnee, D. Rice in the episode postponed from last week, with Liz Fraser as the replacement agent helping Steed to find the real Mrs Peel.

6 30 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. An extended Budget edition, with no Comment to follow. Weather.

6 00 BROOKSIDE.

8 30 THE WINE PROGRAMME. Jancis Robinson returns with a second, more advanced series of the award-winning guide for wine-lovers, advising first on tasting with the assistance of actors and buffy Brian Glover and Leonie Mellinger, and challenging two experts to do a blind identification.

9 00 TICKET TO HEAVEN. First TV showing for an intelligent, convincing Canadian thriller, directed by R. L. Thomas in 1981, about the operations of a Moonie-style sect. Nick Mancuso plays the young Toronto teacher who gets involved with the cult on a trip to San Francisco, until his worried family and friends mount a desperate kidnapping rescue bid.

11 00 EASTERN EYE. Aziz Kartha, Jaswinder Baniell with the magazine for the Asian community.

11 55 DADARAMA: John O'Groats To Cape Wrath. Another experimental video work, in which artist John Latham gives us an unusual view of Scotland's north coast. 12 50 Close.

Radio 1

6 30 am Adrian Jones. 9 00 Mike Road. 9 10 Simon Bates. 12 00 Mark Page. 2 30 The Radio 1 Show. 3 00 John Peel. 3 30 The Radio 1 Show. 4 00 John Peel. 4 30 The Radio 1 Show. 5 00 John Peel. 5 30 The Radio 1 Show. 6 00 John Peel. 6 30 The Radio 1 Show. 7 00 John Peel. 7 30 The Radio 1 Show. 8 00 John Peel. 8 30 The Radio 1 Show. 9 00 John Peel. 9 30 The Radio 1 Show. 10 00 John Peel. 10 30 The Radio 1 Show. 11 00 John Peel. 11 30 The Radio 1 Show. 12 00 John Peel. 12 30 The Radio 1 Show. 1 00 John Peel. 1 30 The Radio 1 Show. 2 00 John Peel. 2 30 The Radio 1 Show. 3 00 John Peel. 3 30 The Radio 1 Show. 4 00 John Peel. 4 30 The Radio 1 Show. 5 00 John Peel. 5 30 The Radio 1 Show. 6 00 John Peel. 6 30 The Radio 1 Show. 7 00 John Peel. 7 30 The Radio 1 Show. 8 00 John Peel. 8 30 The Radio 1 Show. 9 00 John Peel. 9 30 The Radio 1 Show. 10 00 John Peel. 10 30 The Radio 1 Show. 11 00 John Peel. 11 30 The Radio 1 Show. 12 00 John Peel. 12 30 The Radio 1 Show. 1 00 John Peel. 1 30 The Radio 1 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MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Memorial Service to
DOUGLAS THOMAS MUGGERIDGE
Managing Director BBC External
Broadcasting 1981-1985 will take place at
12 noon on
Thursday, 28th March,
in the church of St Martin-in-the-Fields,
Trinity Square.

ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

AMERICAN ART GALLERY, 101 Regent St, London W1A 2AB. Exhibition of American art from 1900 to 1980. Tickets £5.00. Tel: 01-734 5476.

ROYAL ACADEMY, 101 Regent St, London W1A 2AB. Exhibition of American art from 1900 to 1980. Tickets £5.00. Tel: 01-734 5476.

TATE GALLERY, 101 Regent St, London W1A 2AB. Exhibition of American art from 1900 to 1980. Tickets £5.00. Tel: 01-734 5476.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL
ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION
To be held on
Saturday, 13th April, 1985
in Theatre Hall, Cottingham,
at 2 p.m.
Further details of the meeting
and of the GRADUATES
WEEKEND (12th-15th April)
obtainable from:
The Clerk to Convocation
The University
HULL HU6 7RX

THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE: RULES, ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS

A One-Day Conference on
Monday, April 15, 1985, at The Royal
Institution of Great Britain.
Leading scholars from Britain and
America take a searching look at the
current state of ethical standards in
the practice of science.
Further information and application
forms available from Professor
J. R. Kennedy, Centre of Medical Law
and Ethics, King's College, London,
Strand, London WC2R 2LS.
Tel: 01-598 5464; exts 2449; 3361 or
2179.

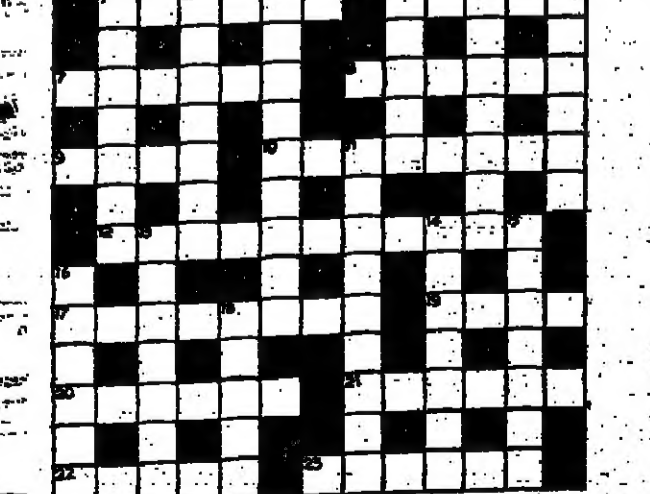
EDUCATION IN STEINER SCHOOLS

July 25-August 3
An introduction to the ideal and
methods of Waldorf schools of the
Steiner movement. Details from The
Steiner Education Centre, Forest
Row, London EC1A 3JL. Tel: 01-533 2525.

FAIRS & AUCTIONS

CHelsea ANTIQUES FAIR
Chelsea Antique Fair, 101 Regent St, London W1A 2AB. Tel: 01-734 5476.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,662



ACROSS
1. Ignore, or move across one's field of vision (4, 2).
4. Indian prince (5).
7. Cotton cloth, usually white (4, 6).
8. Precious stone (6).
9. Male beast - (4).
10. Bull fighter (8).
11. Close together (4, 2).
12. Hellish (8).
13. River whose name is a dog (4).
14. Japanese garment (6).
15. Prayer (poetic) (6).

DOWN
1. Mouldable material (7).
2. Pebbles on the beach (7).
3. Gift suitable for reader (4, 5).
4. German river (5).
5. Bird - collector (7).
6. In need of food (5).
7. Boy's name (6).
8. Down (4).
9. Durable (5, 4).
10. Tales of (7).
11. Egg-shaped musical pipe (7).
12. Famous fast bowler (7).
13. Authorisation (8).
14. Just the (6).
15. Will (6).

Solution No. 4,661
Across: 1. Vice principal; 8. Mandarins; 9. La Paz; 10. Pork; 11. Main verb; 12. Pallet; 13. Happen; 14. Quotient; 15. Dais; 16. State; 17. Omnibus; 18. Kaleidoscope.
Down: 1. Vim; 2. Control; 3. Feet; 4. Iceman; 5. Colonial; 6. Pupper; 7. Lay bones; 8. Pip-squeak; 9. 22 herbert; 10. Pea soup; 11. In toto; 12. Gussel; 13. Zine; 14. Sac.

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